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VOL. XXIII NO. 142 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Prophet's Day Procession On Relief Mission

Spontaneous Contributions For Quake Victims

SHOWER OF COINS

Biggest Demonstration In Living Memory, Says Shaukat Ali

POOR MAN GIVES HIS QUOTA FOR THREE PAPERS FUND

The biggest procession that was ever taken out to celebrate the Prophet's Day, on Friday stretching more than half a mile, made a tremendous impression on the public who responded magnificently by contributing liberally to the Three Papers Fund and Karachi Relief Fund.

A Lakh Of Processionists

Nearly a lakh of people who joined the procession surged through the main thoroughfares, turned to lanes and bye-lanes and made the "Prophet's cavalcade" a tremendous success.

The streets became so packed with people that traffic had to be held up for a considerable time. Near Parsi Statue, J. J. Hospital and Pydhoni the procession was most dense resulting in a traffic jam and inconveniencing the tramway passengers who were forced to empty the cars and elbow out their way.

Biggest Procession In Memory

Interviewed by our representative Maulana Shaukat Ali who motored through the processsion all through, said that it was the biggest procession in his memory and donations were most spontaneous and voluntary although they consisted of coppers and nickel coins.

Volunteers handled the situation very ably and left nothing to be desired. The St. John Ambulance Car of the Muslim Division brought up the rear and picked up many a processionist who fainted in the rush.

PROCESSION STARTS.

The procession started from the Kilafat House at about 3 p.m. Volunteers and several carts carrying Tazias from the various mohallas gathered near the Khilafat House long before two o'clock. Arrangements for the celebration were complete by 12 noon.

Starting from Love Lane, the procession streamed over Byculla Bridge, Haines Road, Byculla Station Road, Mominpura and halted at Ripon Road for nearly half an hour. At the junction of the Parsi Statue, rows and rows of trams had to be held up.

REINFORCED.

From this point the procession was reinforced by fresh batches from time to time. Large groups of people had gathered round the Parsi Statue, and had waited anxiously for the procession. As soon as the procession was sighted cheers rent through the air and verses praising the prophet became more audible.

The procession extended from the Old Parsi Statue to the Surti Mohulla. The tramway traffic was held up and the procession coursed through Tank Street and halted again at the junction of of Tank Street and Grant Road.

The procession then passed through Imambra Road, Jail Road, Charritrisag Mohalla, Kumbekar Street, Sandhurst Road, and Bhendi Bazaar, and lastly from Mohommed Ali Road to Sheik Memon Street. Mahomad Ali Road being a broader one traffic was less congested.

But the few showers of rain with a clouded sky overhead, seemed to create apprehensioss of interference with the progress of the procession. But the devoted followers proceeded headlessly forward.

The procession passed through Janjikar Street, Quassi Mohalla, Crawford Market and flowing through the narrow Abdul Rehman Street again halted at Pydhoni. In all the places mentioned, the volunteers spread sheets of clothes and invering unfuried umbrellas appealed for funds.

RAIN OF COINS.

People living near the various localities through which the procession winded its course were dressed in course clothes. Women were cloaked in "burkhas" and children were partially clad. Yet the appeals made by the volunteers to subscribe their mite brought forth spontaneous sympathy and coins, mostly copper and nickel, literally rained down from the storeys and house-tops.

Despite the equalidity of the quarters, response came with a commendable readiness and willingness.

After zigzagging through Bania Road, off Pydhoni, the procession halted at several places. It then rounded the Ghugari Mohalla, passed through the Null Bazar, Doctor Street and Grant Road and came to Two Tanks and ultimately reached Chhota Qabristan. It presented a vast sea of heads, flags, buntings with the Pazia carts.

Maulana Shaukat Ali addressing a vast meeting at Chhota Qabristan paid compliments, to the volunteers and said that no procession, perhaps, in his memory showed a more sincere and enthusiastic spirit, combined with profuse sympathy for the stricken people of the double tragedies of Quetta and Karachi.

The procession dispersed after prayers.

FOR THREE-PAPERS' FUND

Moulana Shaukat Ali interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative late at night said that subscriptions to the "The Three Papers' Fund" namely the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Bombay Sentinel" and "The Bombay Samachar" would be handed over to them to-day (Saturday) and that the contributions to the Karachi Relief Fund would be disbursed between the Karachi Relief Committee and Mr. Sheik Abdul Majid.

He added that the contributions were small as they came from mostly poor and middle class people but yet they were given with cheerful willingness.

Late at night long queues of people were seen returning by trams buses, trains and other vehicles of transport and also on foot to their several destinations with glowing faces indicative of their having done a double duty on the Prophets Day.

All Communities Join In Honouring Prophet Mahomed

"Islam is not a mere doctrine. It is a religion of action".

"The first tenet of Islam is universal brotherhood—universal bro-

(Continued on page 7.)

The Prophet's birthday was celebrated on Friday evening in Bombay Mr. Kassimali Jeerbhai presiding Mr. K. F. Nariman and Sir Boman Behram (seen in the group) were among those who spoke on the occasion.

Japan Makes Fresh Demands

NAVAL TALKS RESUMED

Shaping Out Understanding On 35 Per Cent. Agreement

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 14.

The Anglo-German naval conversations were resumed this morning when Gen. Ribbentrop conferred with Sir Hoare at the Foreign Office. Private conversations between the experts occupied the afternoon.

It is expected that the conversations will be devoted to the analysis of the figures relatng to the tonnage of the armaments of various kinds of warships to that of the agreed ratio of 35 per cent for the German Navy which can be shaped into a practical working understanding.

7 YEARS LABOUR MUST NOT BE IN VAIN

LONDON, June 13.

I shall be glad when the phase of parliamentary disputation is over and the men and women of India and Britain are free to turn to the business of preparing to work the new constitution said Lord Linlithgow at the Indian Civil Service Dinner.

He said much remains to be done as much of the shape regarding the nature and practice of the constitution must depend upon those who work it and their experience of its working, and the shaping of which will make a very heavy call upon the wisdom, patience and patriotism of all those active in Indian public life, whatever their political opinions may be and the responsibility of Isdian civil servants will not be light.

I understand the desire of politically minded India to stake out other moment as wide a claim as may be possible, and also the apprehension felt by many in relation to certain features of the constitution. Both were entitled to do all that was possible to make the best of their caps before Parliament whilst the issue was still open.

I earnestly hope that the once Act was on the Statute Book we will do all we can in this country, to make for the success of the constitution it offered to India in all sincerity of heart and mind, by all those in both counries who had laboured seven years to give it form and shape.

"Withdraw Troops From Chahar"

LONDON, June 14.

The gravity of the situation in North China is little altered to-day. Twenty-four hundred new Japanese troops moved into the disputed area, Japanese aeroplanes flew over Peking and Japanese troop trains, waiting to empty inside the Great Wall, headed south, ready to carry the mixed brigade of Japanese troops numbering between 4,000 and 5,000 men into China if required.

Politically the centre of gravity is shifting from Feiping to Nanking where it is possible that the Japanese military leaders may go in order to clinch a settlement.

In the Chahar province where four Japanese secret service men were arrested at Kaigan, the Japanese are demanding the resignation of the chairman of the Provincial Government and the withdrawal of Chinese troops.—Reuter.

JAPAN TRUSTS NOBODY

(Special Cable.)

TOKYO, June 14.

The Navy Minister announced that Japan strongly opposes the participation of Germany and Soviet in the forthcoming Naval Conference.

N. R. A. GETS NEW LIFE

U. S. Senate Passes Skeleton Despite Obstructive Speech

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.

After a continuous session of 18 hours of which the redoubtable Senator Huey Long of Lousiana monopolised fifteen and a half in an obstructive speech the Senate passed a resolution continuing the N. R. A. in skeleton form with an amendment permitting voluntary agreements in Industry provided they maintained minimum wage, maximum hours' provisions, and conformed to anti Trust and fair practics laws Mr. Long who aimed at holding the Senate powerless until Sunday, when the N.I.R.A. would have lapsed, found the Senate rules were applied against him, forcing him to remain standing ceaselessly, talking till his voice failed him.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt returned to Washington confident of his Recovery Programme, despite serious reverses bringing results throughout the country.

SKELETON N.R.A PASSED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The House of Representatives passed the "skeleton" National Recovery Act replacing the original one killed by the Supreme Court's decision. The bill was immediately sent to the White House for President Roosevelt's approval in order to get the measure legalised before the expiration of N. R. A. on Sunday night.

HOW 35 PER CENT WILL BE COMPUTED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 14.

With regard to the proposed Anglo-German naval agreement the particularly important point, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, is that in reckoning Germany's potential tonnage, deduction will be made from the British strength to allow for the out-of-date ships, so that the German building programme when completed in say five or six years, would correspond to 35 per cent of the strength of Britain at that time.

STOP PRESS

Davis Cup Semi-Final

BERLIN, June 14.

In the Davis cup semi-final, European zone, Voncramm (Germany) beat Crawford (Australia), 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

Henkel (Germany) beat McGarth (Australia), 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2.—Reuter's Special.

Karachi S.O.S. To Congress President

RAJEN BABU CANCELS TOUR PROGRAMME

Will Arrive In City On Sunday 'En Route' To Sind

NAGPUR, June 14.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has issued the following statement through the "United Press":—

"I had been hoping that it may not be necessary for me to cancel my tour programme and proceed to Karachi in connection with the Quetta relief, particularly, when tried and seasoned workers like Dr. Choithram Gidwani, Mr. Jairamdas Daulat Ram and Acharya Kirpalani were already there.

Call From Karachi

But these friends have sent me pressing telegrams to cancel my tour and proceed to Karachi at the earliest possible date, to study the situation and help them in organising relief. I feel that this call may not be ignored and I have very reluctantly to cancel the rest of my tour.

Relief Not To Be Delayed

"I know that it will cause disappointment to Congress friends and workers and also to the public. But I hope that they will realise that relief work may not be delayed and when the aforesaid workers consider my presence necessary, I must proceed without delay.

'En Route' To Sind

"I, therefore, beg all concerned to excuse me for this eleventh hour cancellation of a long standing programme. I am leaving for Bombay to-morrow, the 15th instant, and proceed thence via Ahmedabad and Marwar junction, reaching Hyderabad on 18th instant at 10-40. My health permiting, I hope to visit the places included in my programme later in the year".

Rajen Babu In City

Babu Rajendra Prasad will arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning by the Nagpur Mail.

He will leave Bombay by the Gujrat Mail the same night.

RAJEN BABU'S PLANS TO FLY TO KARACHI

NAGPUR, June 14

After finishing his tour programme in Thana, Poona, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and other districts of the Congress province of Maharashtra, the Congress President reached Pulgaon in C.P. Marathi on the morning of June, 12.

During his tour of Maharashtra, he covered more than 2,030 miles and received purses amounting to Rs. 27,000, besides the amount which he received for Bengal Detenues Fund and Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

AT NAGPUR

During his second trip to Maharashtra, Babu Rajendra Prasad, received more than 5 addresses, which include the civic addresses presented to him at Thana, Ahmednagar, Poona, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, etcetra. In the Congress Province of Central Province (Marathi), he visited Arvi, Wardha, Hinganghat, Warora, Bansali, Chanda and had come to Nagpur to-day and would have finished his tour, of this province on the 16th of June, and would have then gone to C. P. Hindi where his programme, was till the 26th of June.

TOUR CANCELLED

But immediately on his arrival at Nagpur station, he received a wire from the Congress leaders of Sind and Acharya Kripalani and Mr. (Jairamdas Daulatram, the two General Secretaries of the Congress, to proceed to Karachi. So he has had to cancel the whole of his remaining tour. He now leaves Nagpur to-morrow for Bombay 'enroute' to Karachi. On his way, he will halt for a few hours at Wardha, where he will consult with Mahatmaji about his plan of work for Quetta relief, and then catch the Bombay Mail.

TO FLY TO KARACHI

He is anxious to reach Karachi as early as possible, and is thinking of flying over there, if it be possible. He has wired to his friend at Delhi to make necessary arrangements in this connection, and in case an aeroplane is arranged there, or if he can catch the air mail there, he may, instead of going to Karachi via Bombay, proceed direct to Delhi from Nagpur by the Grand Trunk Express to-morrow.—United Press.

SAMUEL INSULL ACQUITTED

Charge Of Violation Of Bankruptcy Laws Fails

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CHICAGO, June 14.

Samuel Insull, his son Samuel Insull (junior) and haroid stuart were to-day acquitted by the jury on the direction of the Judge on a charge of the violation of bankruptcy laws.

Insull (senior) appeared stunned by the suddenness of the decision, smiled and said: "all I can say is I am happy and I am through".

The charge made by the Government against Insull (senior) was that the Insull group transferred stocks and cash from the Corporation Securities Company when he knew that bankruptcy was imminent.

GRAN CHACCO DISPUTE.

ASUNCION (Paraguay), June 14.

The Commanders of the Paraguayan and Bolivian armies were ordered the cessation of hostilities at mid-day along the entire front.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Brahmin Bride for Brahmin bachelor Graduate, respectable family. Reply particulars Sastri care Post Master Matunga, Bombay. (4366).

Wanted educated Maratha virgin for marriage with Maratha youth 30. Apply with photograph and particulars Box No. 4361. "Bombay Chronicle."

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a competent Transferrer for Lithographic process. Must know all his work. Apply stating salary to Box No. 4364, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates, B.T. or S.T.C. Teachers for Maths., Science English, History, Geography for Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Karachi. Salary 60—80. Apply Secretary, G.L.I.C., 95, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Immediate appointment. 4369.

B.C.I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam: Applicants are hereby informed that Messrs. D. Umapathi Mudaliar, B. A., Retired Inspecting Thasildar, M. Syed Khan Saheb Bahadur, Retired Circle Inspector of Police, and K. Venkata Chalapathirow, B. A., have been appointed as our Provincial Managers for Madras Presidency. D. S. Raju Gupta, Esq., B. A., Managing Director. (4356).

Wanted Graduates with Sanskrit (Hon) Marathi and Mathematics as their optional subjects for a Suburban School. Law students need not apply. Apply to Box No. 1233, "Bombay Chronicle" before 22nd instant.

Wanted Representatives on Rs. 75 p.m. to sell Gunny Bags, Pulses, Lubricating oil, Hosiery Goods, etc., on credit system. Post Box 6788, Calcutta. (1215).

Unemployeds consult Dr. T. S. Chadha Kallar (Rawalpindi. Pay Rs. 25|500 Free Education upto M.A. Remit Rs. 10. Admission fee and Rs. 32 Medical fee (No fees Free Boarding and lodging) (4359)

Wanted Graduate with Chemistry and Mathematics having not less than 5 years' experience of mill-work including erection, fitting and overhauling of machinery, to work as Junior Assistant in the Textile Manufactures Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. Salary Rs. 110-10-170. One year's probation. Apply to the Principal & Secretary, immediately. (1206).

Wanted for Sir C. J. Gandevi High School, experienced Graduates and Under-graduates, to work as Headmaster and Assistants, capable of teaching all subjects, including English, Sanskrit, Persian and Science Apply immediately with testimonials to Headmaster, Gandevi, stating qualifications and lowest salary expected. (4362A).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Graduates, personal interview needed. See with testimonials between 8 and 9 a.m. Circulating library, Janardan Building, Proctor Road, Bombay. (4367).

Wanted—A House Surgeon M. B. B. S. for Labour Union Hospital. Pay Rs. 100|-, with free quarters. Apply, Dr. A. N. Tankaria, Medical Officer, Labour Union Hospital, Ahmedabad. (1198).

Wanted a Lady Superintendent for a girls' hostel attached to a large co-educational Institution in Bengal. Must be a graduate. A strong disciplinarian. Salary upto 100|- a month with free quarters. Will have to join on the 7th July next. Apply immediately with full particulars as to age, qualification, experience, etc. to Box 1219 "Bombay Chronicle." The last date for receiving applications is 20th June, 1935.

Wanted services of a Revenue Officer on a pay of Rs. 225 plus Rs. 25 as travelling allowance per mensem, with free furnished quarters. Persons having experience should apply stating age and qualifications to the Dewan Chhota Udepur State. (1204).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam. —Wanted 10 Provincial Managers, 15 District Managers, and 5 Cashiers on Rs. 120, 110 and Rs. 80 respectively with increments, Establishment charges and pension benefits to take charge of our Branch offices to be opened shortly in Northern India and Bombay Presidency. Applications should reach the undersigned with As. 2 stamps and credentials before 25-6-35. The Inspector of Branches, P. O. Eranhipalem (Via Calicut, Malabar). (4356).

12. TO BE LET

To let at Khar, 12th Road, near Ramkrishna Mission Ashram a fine bungalow with electric lights garage garden and outhouses. Rent moderate. Apply F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel. 22777. (4363).

To Let.—Chowpatty, Gilbert Building spacious airy, flats of four bed-rooms near Babulnath. Apply top floor. (4368).

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle. Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (4266)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind.) (4232).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Desai's Coaching Classes for University Examinations. First Year results 80 per cent. Intermediate 50 per cent. Principal S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Kavarana Building, Dhobitalo. (4360).

The Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras.—A Ten Months' Course qualifies one as a Physical Education Teacher. College re-opens on July 1st. Send four annas in postage for Prospectus| H. C. Buck, Principal. (1223).

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class. Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4308).

Wanted matric and other students, desirous of learning wireless. Good prospects. Fresh Batch opening shortly. Apply with anna stamp. Radio Electric, Post Box No. 3587, Bombay. (4551).

Apply early. Admission closes soon, prominent staff. Special evening classes. City Homoeopathic Medical College (Regd.), Kesharbag, Vincent Road, Dadar. (4343).

Learn:—Electrical and Radio Engineering. City and Guilds London Diplomas. Low charges. Recognised instructions. Prospectus on three annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10 (4318).

Senior Cambridge Institute is the only institution on which you can safely rely for Best coaching. It alone conducts regular classes and keeps efficiency. Apply 379-83, Walker Buildings, Lamington Road. (1176).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4322)

American Dental College—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. 4307

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by U. P. Government). Applications from matriculates for the Overseer class session July 1935 are being entertained now and shall be considered in the order they are received till the required number is made up. (4247).

H. P. T. College, Nasik—B.A. Hons. and Pass in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, History and Economics. Gujarati Pass and Philosophy Pass. Second Languages for F. Y. A. and Inter Arts Sanskrit, French and Persian. College Fees Rs. 60 per term. Library and Gymkhana Fees Rs. 7. Hostel rent Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian Kitchens. Names are registered from the 1st of June 1935 on payment of Rs. 10 as admission fee. Send Ans. 6 for Prospectus and Admission Form. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal. (1160).

Gokhale Education Society.—The Society's Shet Dharmasey Govindji Thackersey High School, near Kennedy Bridge, Re-opened on the 5th June, 1935, after the summer vacation. Applications for "Free-studentships" are invited by the undersigned, from poor students belonging to the Gujrati and Marathi Communities, so as to reach him on or before the 19th June, 1935. Preference will first be given to the poor students of the Bhatia Community. H. S. Joglekar, Superintendent, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4. 1216

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Silverbrook Teas. Packed in tins, packets and cases. Influential and respective persons to act as District Inspectors to organise the Agents on a salary of 300-15-500 plus allowances. Stocks entrusted up to 10,000 lbs. Only persons having influence and able to pay security need apply with references. Silverbrook Ltd., Post Box No. 458, 5, Rundall's Vepery, Madras. (4355).

Applications are invited from gentlemen of ability, energy and influence to represent as Chief Agents in Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces for the Taj Insurance Co., Ltd., the first Life Office in Northern India to declare a handsome Bonus after its third working period Terms highly attractive Commission continues on retirement or death. Apply in confidence to the General Manager, Taj Insurance Co., Ltd., 54, The Mall, Lahore. (1153)

Agents Wanted—Applications are invited on handsome commission and salary up to Rs. 150 per month to introduce silk sarris and suitings manufactured in our mills. Apply to:—The Punjab Textile Mills, Ravi Road, Lahore (Punjab). (4328).

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted to invest Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 in a well-paying business or industry, or new scheme furnishing ample security. Apply giving details to Post Box No. 526, Bombay. (4357).

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

103. LIVE STOCK.

For Sale.—Black Cocker Spaniel Puppies, 5 dogs, 2 bitches. Good boned, good pedigree registered. K. C. I. also at Stud Orlando of Hergla Sire of the above litter. Apply Mrs. B. J. Dudley, 3, Anderson House, Mazagon, Bombay 10. (4365).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Silverbrook Teas—All grades of Leaf and Dust Teas are available at competitive rates, only wholesale merchants write for samples stating their requirements. Silverbrook Ltd., Post Box No. 458, 5, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras. (4355).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Well-equipped dispensary in prominent Hindu locality. Apply Pioneer Stationery Mart, Fort, Bombay. Phone 25717. (4352).

Complete gearing of practically of all the departments of Spinning and Weaving is for sale. Intending purchasers may examine the list at our office on any working day and offer for such lots as are of use to them to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (1214).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted.—Two Arab Stallions 14|2-15 Chestnut with good Indian marks, age between 4 and 5 for stud purposes for the Coimbatore District Board. Correspond with the Pattagar of Palayakottai and Vice-President, District Board Coimbatore Palayakottai post (via) Erode Railway Station. (1225)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

"THE STORY OF TATA STEEL" will be exhibited at the Excelsior Theatre on SUNDAY, the 23rd June, at 11 a.m. The film depicts the complete sequence of processes involved in the manufacture of Steel from the mining of raw materials upto the despatch of the finished goods from the Tata Iron & Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur.

Shareholders and those desiring to attend are requested to apply for an Admittance Card at the Registered Office of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, before the 20th June. 1232.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Burnt Coal Cinders and Ashes of this Railway system for one year from 16-7-1935 to 15-7-1936 will be held at the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's office at Bhavnagar Para on the 9th July 1935 at 2-0 P.M.

Bidders will have to deposit Rs. 300 in cash with the undersigned on that day upto 1 P.M.

K. R. VACHA, Storekeeper, B. S. Railway.

Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, D/8-6-1935. 1205

NOTICE.

H. H. THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD OF BARODA HINDU GIRLS' SCHOLARSHIP TRUST FUND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general Hindu public that the Trustees of the abovenamed fund propose to give about 75 scholarships to deserving HINDU GIRLS who are studying in high schools, arts, science, and medical colleges of the Baroda State or in Bombay Presidency. (excepting Sind and other Indian States).

Girls studying in vernacular or anglo vernacular standard i e in lower standards than English IV Standard, or in Medical Schools, Nursing or Drawing Schools or in training Colleges should not apply, as no Scholarships are awarded to them. For such applications no reply will be given.

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance progress and financial condition of parents, etc.

Application forms, being obtained from the Secretary, must be returned duly filled in by 20TH JULY, 1935 to the Secretary.

SHARADA MEHTA. Hon. Secretary.

Dated 15-6-'35 Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad. 1224.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAVAROJALI DOSA the Managing Trustee under the Deed of Settlement, dated 2nd December, 1931, has contracted to sell to our client the property situate at Dongri Street and, described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming any share; right; title; interest, benefit; claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance; exchange; gift; mortgage; charge; trust; lease; sub-lease; sale; lien; easement; possession or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land, containing an area of 539 sq. yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 136 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded or the North by Plot No. 137 of the said Estate, on the East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage on the South by Plot No. 135 of the said Estate and on the West by Jail Road East and which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No. 3172 and bears cadastral Survey No. 53/1721 Mandvi Division together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and 3 upper floors and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3690, 3691, and 3692 street No. 23.

Dated this 13th day of June 1935.

SHASTRI AND CO., Attorneys-at-Law. 1221.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for MONDAY, THE 17TH JUNE 1935, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time):—

87. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the desirability of changing the alignment of a road in Mahim area, etc.

88. From Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—Regarding the desirability of charging by meter measurement the water supplied to dairies, etc.

89. From Mr. Kushal T. Shah—For appointing a Committee to review the finances of the Corporation and to suggest ways for improving them.

90. From Mr. M. R. Masani—Regarding the preparation of a scheme for free instruction in Birth Control at Municipal Hospitals, etc.

91-92. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—Regarding (91) nuisance caused by hawkers along the northern footpath at Grant Road; and (92) the desirability of shifting the tramway refuge and Terminus at Flora Fountain to a spot within the new traffic island thereat.

93-95. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—(93) For regularizing the procedure followed in voting the grant in connection with Their Majesties Silver Jubilee; (94) Questioning the validity of the Corporation Resolution re: Presentation of an Address to Their Majesties on the occasion of Their Silver Jubilee, etc; and (95) For expediting the Standing Committee's report re: granting of conveyance allowance to certain menial staff.

96. From Mr. S. C. Joshi, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For requesting the Commissioner to remove the disparity in the treatment of lascars and peons, etc.

97. From Mr. M. N. Talpade—Regarding the monetary loss caused to certain 'Bhayas' in the Municipal Land Manager's Department, as a result of the amalgamation of the Municipal and the City Improvement Trust Staff.

98-103. From Mr. V. N. Vedak—(98) For voting a contribution of Rs. 7,500 to the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund; (99) For giving a constant water supply with adequate pressure to C & D Wards; (100) For laying new and larger water mains in Fanaswadi; (101) For revising the Corporation's policy in regard to the location of Milch Cattle Stables in the City; (102) For reducing the Taxi-fare from annas eight to annas six per mile; and (103) For the introduction of a Trackless Tram Service from Byculla to Mahim.

104. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt.—For securing adequate representation to Bombay City on the reformed legislatures.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor, A. V. SABNIS, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 13th June, 1935. 1229

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1293 of 1933.

HIRALAL MANSUKHLAL MUNSHI and Others Plaintiffs. Vs.

HAJI NOOR MAHOMED HAJI OOMER & Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 19th July, 1934, and Chamber Order, dated 29th March, 1935, the following immovable and movable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, 1935, at 1 P.M. (S.T.).

Property situate at D'Lisle Road, Bombay, known as "Kamar Theatre," admeasuring 519 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 96 of Lower Parel Division and "G" Ward No. 2251 (2) and New Street Nos. 326 and 328 and furniture, machines, and other apparatus for Cinema Shows.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 11-D, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1934.

R. S. DADACHANJI. Commissioner. 1217.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India. Bombay, the 29th May, 1935.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Principal Register and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Monday, the 1st July, 1935, to MONDAY, the 15th July, 1935, both days inclusive.

W. LAMOND, Managing Director. 1183

ITALIAN COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.

A gentleman shortly proceeding to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland in connection with his business would like to get into touch with any one who has been there recently with the object of getting information. Kindly communicate with Post Box No. 272, Bombay. 1227.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDER-VILLA, AT MATHERAN.

The Official Assignee of Bombay will finally confirm the sale of Sunder Villa, at Matheran in his office at High Court, on THURSDAY, 20th June, 1935, at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF TWO GINS AND PRESS FACTORIES, BUILDINGS, AND LANDS AT AMRAOTI (BERAR).

By Order of the Liquidators of the New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Bombay (in Voluntary Liquidation) the undersigned will sell by public auction on Wednesday 26th June at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 2 Gins and Press Factories, Buildings, Stores and 6 Acres lands (Oil Mill is not for sale).

CRAWFORD AND CO., Govt. Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Sale of very valuable immovable property, situate, at the corner of Sandhurst Bridge, and Hughes Road, Chowpatty, in which Mhatre Studio is situate, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, under instructions from Shri Bena Betiji Girdhariji, the Mortgagee, and at the risk and on account of Ganpatrao Kashinath Mhatre, the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 10th March, 1928, and assigned by the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 7th March, 1929.

All those three pieces of land:—(1) Pension and Tax land (cess redeemed), admeasuring about 501 sq. yds. (2) Triangular shaped land, admeasuring about 108 sq. yds. being Plot No. 1A. of Sandhurst Road (West), estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and (3) Strip of land 78 feet and 9 inches in length admeasuring 13.13 sq. yds. together with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the corner of Sandhurst Bridge and Hughes Road, Chowpatty, bearing New Survey Nos. 4|8001, 8a|7997, 7|8002, 7997 and 8001. Cadastral Survey Nos. 1518, 2|1518, Girgaum Division and Municipal D Ward Nos. 2559(1) 2445(1) and Street Nos. 4 and 293.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chumanlal & Co., Attorneys, for the Mortgagees, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

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IN MANY DAINTY & DELIGHTFUL PATTERNS

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Authorised Capital	.. ..	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.. ..	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	Rs. 5,25,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.. ..	Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Ootacamund
Palghat
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Pollachi
Pudukottah
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened FREE OF CHARGES & interest at 1½ p.c. per annum allowed.

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With a net work of branches and Agencies established in all important towns on the West Coast, South India and Ceylon, the Bank affords unique banking facilities to businessmen and the investing public.

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For further particulars please apply to any of the Offices.

K. C. EAPEN
Managing Director.

Earthquake Scares In Karachi And Kashmir

Astrologers And Fortune-Tellers Reap Rich Harvest

A party of holiday seekers who had been to Kashmir, had returned to Bombay two days ago and brought with them strange stories of panic and excitement in the State on account of rumours of an impending earthquake visitation.

Despite assurances from well-informed quarters and from the State authorities that there was no cause for any such apprehensions a state of excitement prevails among the residents. Their fears and apprehensions are being constantly fed, it is stated, by unscrupulous opportunists, who pose as astrologers and foretell peoples' fates.

Bogus fortune-tellers have been reaping a rich harvest in the region and money is being piled at their feet, as every one is anxious to know whether he will outlive or perish in the earth-quake expected in Kashmir which has so far remained an unfulfilled expectation.

As a climax an interview with a reputed seismologist of which there is no confirmation has been published predicting an earthquake in Kashmir.

Similarly, panicky conditions have been reported from Karachi.

Though there is rarely an atom of truth in these reports, as there is a likelihood of these rumours causing unnecessary anxiety in Bombay, a "Chronicle" representative made elaborate enquiries regarding the possibility of earthquakes in the above mentioned areas.

As a result, the "Chronicle" is in a position to state that Karachi has never been affected by any severe earthquake as it is outside the severe Earthquake zone though Upper Sind is in the Quake zone. So Karachi is almost immune from Earthquake.

Baseless Forecasts

The fallacy must be disposed of however, that because certain placs are in the earthquake zone, disastrous earthquakes, will, therefore occur inquick succession resulting in loss of life and property.

All forecasts of possible earthquakes in any given areas must be considered as baseless. Seismologists have never pretended to foretell them.

In an interview with the "Sentinel" representative Dr. S. C. Roy, Director of the Colaba Observatory, Bombay, pointed out the regions of violent earthquake activity in the world.

The first belt begins in the south Pacific Ocean near New Zealand and is known as the Circum-Pacific Belt. It comprises, the Eastern China Japan and the Western portion of North and South America, thus running round the Pacific Ocean.

OUR BELT.

The other belt begins from the East Indies, and stretches over Burma, Assam, the Himalayas, Tibet, Persia, Turkey, the Balkan Peninsula, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Proceeding over the Atlantic Ocean and the West Indies, it again joins the first belt in Mexico.

This is known as the Himalayan-Caucasian Belt.

In this belt are included parts of Bengal, North Bihar, Nepal, Kashmir, the Northwest-Frontier Province North of United Provinces and the sub-mountain regions at the base of the Himalayas.

Thus it can be seen that the earthquake regions are distributed all over the world. The possibility of an earthquake in any one of these regions is never a matter for speculation much less for forecast through any scientific observations. If panic were to be created by raising baseless scares, half the world would have to live in eternal dread of 'quake shocks.

RECENT ACTIVITY.

But, while there is no justification for any panic, the fact cannot altogether be ignored that the Himalayan-Caucasian Belt has been for the last two years, showing marked activity, commencing with the Bihar Earthquake in January 1934, the Tibetan Shock in December last—which was very violent, but particulars of which were not available, as the 'quake had occurred in Tibetan Highlands, with very little population and less facilities of communication,—and the Anatelia (Asia Minor) earthquake two days after the Tibetan shock, and the latest Quetta 'quake on May 31st.

But this marked manifestation of earthquake energy, in the opinion of Dr. Roy, cannot be taken as a sign that there will be similar activities in the future, as any forecast is utterly impossible.

Asked what exactly was meant by "Epicentre," Dr. Roy described it as the area on the earth's surface, vertically above the spot called the "Focus" inside the earth's crust, where the fracture of the strained strata of the earth occurs thus causing an earthquake.

As it was possible to trace the epicentres of several earthquakes, with the aid of seismographs, our representative put to him, whether it was not possible roughly to fix up the region along which the 'quakes have occurred in the past. Thereby an idea can be had regarding the faulty line inside the earth's crust and the "living" zones could be thus marked out.

NO NEED FOR PANIC.

Dr. Roy said that this could be done in the due course after collecting sufficient data and research could be carried out by opening seismological stations in close proximity within the Quake-zone. He also emphasised that with the co-operation of the Geologist, much light could be thrown on the activities of the Earthquakes in India.

Dr. Roy stressed that there was no need for panic in Kashmir, though two great earthquakes occurred in 1828 and 1832. But that was no reason why people should believe, in baseless rumour and forecasts.

NEW JUDGE OF HIGH COURT

Mr. K. C. Sen To Take Place Of Justice Wadia

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., who is at present Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer Legal Affairs, it is understood, has been appointed a judge of the Bombay High Court in the temporary vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., as the chairman of the Delimitation Committee.

Mr. Sen is not new to the bench of the High Court, as he acted on a former occasion. Mr. Sen joined Government service in 1913 and has had considerable experience in the Judicial Department. In March last, he succeeded Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., as Secretary, Legal Department.

Mr. K. C. Sen.

Mr. Sen will take his seat on the High Court bench on Tuesday next, when the Court re-opens after the summer vacation.

Mr. N. J. Wadia will take charge of the office of the chairman of the Delimitation Committee, at Poona, during the week-end. The Committee is expected to conclude its labours within six weeks.

DAY'S INCOME FOR 'QUAKE SUFFERERS

Taxi Owners And Drivers Appeal For Public Support To Scheme

The Memin Motor Drivers' and Owners' Association has issued an appeal to the public, in the course of which it is stated:—

Sirs, everyone of us is very much grieved to hear the appalling news of the 'quake stricken families of Quetta. One is shocked to read the news of the helpless condition of these families.

The loss of their dear ones and their wealth and belongings is such that it cannot be recouped. But it is our bounden duty to help these families in the best way we could, in the name of Humanity. We therefore appeal to all benevolent persons of all the communities to support our Scheme for the Quetta Fund and thus help in collecting a big sum for the relief of the Quetta sufferers.

The Income on Sunday the 16th June 1935 (whole day) of the Taxis belonging to the following members of the Taxi Owners' Association and Memin (Victoriyawalla) Motor Drivers will be donated to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Only the charges for Petrol and driver's charges for boarding will be deducted therefrom:

Box For Fund

The public are informed that:

(1) The fare shown by the Meter should be dropped in the box near the Driver and care should be taken to see that the box is sealed.

(2) The only taxis running with the Quetta Relief Fund Board and the sealed box near the driver are the Fund Taxis.

(3) On a call by Phone on the following No. taxis can be supplied but in that respect return fare shall have to be paid. Telephone No. 41057.

We therefore hereby request the benevolent public of Bombay to engage the Fund Cars only on the coming Sunday (the 16th instant) for their pleasure trips thereby helping the 'quake stricken people of Quetta. We also request that whosoever wants to give more money than the actual fare shall do so by putting the money in the sealed box for which we shall pray to Lord Almighty to bless him.

OLD MARWARI'S FATAL FALL

Is It Suicide Or Accident?

Bombay, Friday.

Bansilal Bhuranmal, a fifty year old Marwari, an assistant to a Cotton and Silver broker, fell from the window of his room on the second floor of Dwarkadas Jaikisondas Building on the Sheikh Memon Street, on Friday morning. Death was instantaneous.

It appears that the old Marwari was suffering from fever for the past two days and he was bed ridden in his room. He had a companion named Ramnarayan living in the same room.

Suicide is suspected.

The Princess Street Police are making enquiries.

LITTLE BOY'S TRAGIC END BY BURNING

Bombay, Friday.

Sumanlal Iswarlal, a three year old boy died in the G. T. Hospital on Thursday night as a result of severe burns sustained by him two days before.

It appears that the boy was playing with a toy cart in his house at Mumbadevi and while backing his cart stumbled and fell into a vessel containing hot Mango Jelly, which had been kept in a corner to cool down.

The boy was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to the burns two days later.

MILL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING?

Fire Follows And Causes Serious Damage At Raghuvamsi Mills

Bombay, Friday.

A fire broke out in the Raghuvamsi Mills, Haines Road in the early hours of this morning, when lightning and peals of thunder rent the air, heralding the arrival of the monsoon.

The Fire Brigade was summoned to the scene and the fire which was rapidly gaining strength in the main building of the Mill, was brought under control.

Although the cause of the fire is not definitely known, it is presumed in some quarters that the Mill might have been struck by lightning.

The damage caused by the fire, the Management estimate at 30 to 40 thousand rupees, fully covered by insurance.

SIR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sir M. Ramachandra Rao, Director of the Reserve Bank of India, arrived in Bombay this morning from Simla, after interviewing the Viceroy regarding the (Madras) Inamdars' Bill.

He is staying with Mr. C. Nageshwar Rao, Artist, Guzdar Park, as his guest, and will leave for Madras by to-morrow's Madras Express.

KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED BY LORRY

Bombay, Friday.

Yesobai Bapu, a sixty year old Maratha woman who was crossing the road near Lalbaug on Thursday evening was knocked down by motor lorry No. 5885X which was going on the Parel Road from North to South.

The woman died on the spot and scene and removed the body to the the Kalachowki police came to the Morgue. Enquiries are in progress.

Rifleman Hart a private in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, stationed in Rangoon was found dead on Wednesday. It is stated that Hart was kept in the Rawlinson Barracks awaiting to be court martialled. Early on Wednesday morning he is alleged to have snatched the rifle from the guard and shot himself dead. An inquest was held by the subdivisional magistrate of Insein.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

ESTABLISHED 1927

New Address—CHAWHAN BHUVAN, Harvey Road, Gamdevi.
MONTESSORI, PRIMARY and SECONDARY DEPARTMENTS.
Children from the age of two admitted.

1. Decent and airy building with full accommodation and a compound
2. Cultural and innocent family atmosphere.
3. Expert teachers in every subject.
4. Special classes for music, painting, hand work and fine arts.
5. Attempts at new education to inculcate humanity, individuality, freedom, discipline, culture and ideals of service.

For further particulars apply—
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M.A. (Cantab), T.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law,
PRINCIPAL.
Telephone No: 24495.

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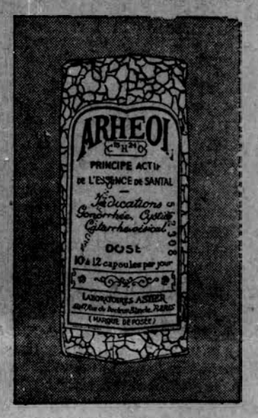
MYSORE SANDALWOOD OIL
The Most Complete Treatment for Cystits, Vestical, Catarrh, Prostatits, Urethritis, Pyel'tis and all forms of Gonc..hoea



When the Urinary tract is inflamed, especially in the case of gonorrhoea you need a remedy that cures quickly. A remedy such as—ARHEOL—made from the purest MYSORE SANDALWOOD OIL to alleviate pain and reduce inflammation during early and acute stages of Gonorrhoea and other diseases of the Urinary tract.

Get a Bottle to-day and put yourself on the road to a complete cure.

Dosage:
10 to 12 Capsules a Day.

Laboratories of Dr. P. Astier
Paris & France.

Available at all Chemists

AGENTS:
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MOLEDINA HOUSE, 144, SAMUEL STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

Ghati Girl's Murder Mystery Unsolved

Namdev, the young Ghati employee of the Muslim vaseline dealer, for whom the police are searching is still at large.

It will be remembered that Namdev's wife, Sonibai, (18), was found murdered in her room on Wednesday evening. The murder was discovered by Abdul Rauf, the employer of Namdev.

The police have not yet been able to solve the mystery or to ascertain why the married couple were living in the same room as the Muslim vaseline dealer.

Though it is alleged that the husband and wife were quarrelling frequently, it is not known what was the cause of these frequent quarrels between the young couple.

More significant is it that though the husband of the girl has been missing since the murder was committed, nothing as yet has been discovered to incriminate the young Ghati, in connection with the murder.

Of course there is the circumstantial evidence that the couple were quarrelling every now and then; and that immediately after the crime was committed he has been missing.

Was the murder committed by Namdev the husband or by some other person? Is Namdev hiding? Has anybody else a hand in the crime?

Both the divisional police and the C.I.D. are engaged in the attempt in solving the above questions.

YOUTH MUST ORGANISE

Socialist Leaders Outline Programme For National Movement

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN, June 13

In connection with the forthcoming Gujarat Congress Socialist Conference to be held at Ahmedabad on 22nd and 23rd June under the presidentship of Acharya Narendradeo of Benares, Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, secretary of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party and Mr. Dinker Mehta arrived here yesterday from Rajkot and held conversations with several workers.

At night a public meeting was held in the hall of the Yuwak Sangh where Sjt. Kamalashanker and Sjt. Dinker Mehta explained to the audience the programme and the object of the Socialist movement in India. They said that the Congress leadership was rapidly deviating towards constitutionalism and in order to arrest this process the youths must organise themselves and make their position felt in the national movement.

The youths of the country, they said, must always lead the movement on a clear cut programme of organising the workers and the peasants on the lines of class-struggle.

The problems of the Indian States were not different from those of British India and the exploited masses of princely India could only be brought in the national movement on the issue of abolition of the states.

These workers left for Ahmedabad to-day.

FILM FARE FOR THIS WEEK

"GAY DIVORCEE" (WELLINGTON) —"SCARLET PIMPERNEL" (CAPITOL) —"IMITATION OF LIFE" (PATHE) —"DICTATOR" (EXCELSIOR) —"MONTE CRISTO" (PALACE)

SCARLET PIMPERNEL

The Baroness O'Crazz Master Stays for the Second Week at the Capitol

"THE DICTATOR"

At The Excelsior

There can be very few British companies whose initial film has reached the high standard of technical and artistic excellence achieved by this, the first Toeplitz production. It is not only obvious that very great deal of money has been spent upon it but that the money has been spent by those whose artistic perception can visualise nothing but that which is absolutely "right." Although it deals with a period that may appear to many to be decidedly fancy dress" there is no hint of this effect even with the most inconspicuous member of the vast crowds utilised at various times. Design, composition and execution are all in perfect taste—there is no striving for mere spectacle but an evident and very successful effort to recreate the Danish court during the reign of Christian VII in the eighteenth century.

It must not be imagined that this perfection of staging and setting in any way detracts from the leading players who remain unwilling puppets of a fate they could not excape. There must necessarily be a certain political flavour about a film dealing with a virtual dictator but Mr. Benn Levy, the scenarist, has been careful to show both sides of the problem, erring, if anything, on the side of royalty through the self-degradation of Doctor Struensee, whose brief period of power is known to have had a great effect upon the Kingdome of Norway and Denmark. Mr. Levy has taken a slice of history and moulded gently to modern taste but without malforming its essential structure. We presume that we are also indebted to him for the dialogue which is at once suble and informative.

Director Victor Savile has handled his material with a cleverness of execution and straightforwardness of outlook to which he has accustomed us and has not permitted any sentimentality to mar its even dignity. Kings and Queens necessarily never seem the same as himself to the man in the street and Mr. Saville has preserv-

(Continued on page 12).

"GAY DIVORCEE" SECOND WEEK

At The Wellington

The popular stars and dancers Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers have been so vociferously acclaimed and applauded for their splendid new dances and lilting tunefun songs with half the Hollywood beauties, that the Management of the Wellington Talkies have been compelled to screen the "Gay Divorcee" again for the Second Week.

Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers register another triumph as a screen romantic, comedy and dance duo. Here is a picture which should please. It is a musical which can really boast of a genuine, complete, laughable, romantic story, one so complicatedly funny that to describe it would spoil the enjoyment of those who have yet to see it.

Ginger is her usual vivacious self, Fred beats his performance in "Flying Down to Rio," he is a light comedian of charm and whimsicality and his dancing is again one of the bright spots of the film. The big sequence, "The Continental," is not only a demonstration of a new dance, with perhaps an exhibition step or two, but a brilliant spectacle with hundreds of dancers in evening dress as a background, a welcome change from the usual "legs" dance ensemble. The settings are lavish, the music really good and dialogue witty and refreshing. Supporting the stars are Alice Brady and Edward Everett Horton who almost steal the picture with their brilliant comedy work. There are some novel numbers, particularly the dance of the French Dolls, and good direction and fine work by the principles, make "The Gay Divorcee" a picture which should not be missed, and one which sets a new standard for this type of film, altogether excellent entertainment.

"BIRBAL-KI-BETI"

A Social Sensation At The Minerva

"Birbal-ki-Beti" is the latest production of Mahalaxmi Cinetone, and it will be shown at the popular Minerva Talkies from to-day. It is a social picture, directed by Mr. Manubhai Vakil, who has many film successes to his credit. The leading feminine role is played by Miss Zubedabanu, Mr. Hadi, the popular comedian, has a fine role in this picture.

"SALIMA"

At The Krishna

"Salima," which will be continued from to-day for the second week at the Krishna Talkies, is a love-drama, full of suspense, surprise and tense situations. The picture is in Urdu, and is produced by the renowned East India Film Co. of Calcutta, and is directed by the great Madhu Bose. It features Madhavi (in the leading feminine role). She is suitably supported by Indubala, Radhabai, Gul Hamid, Mazharkhan, and many other famous stars.

COLLEGE GIRL

Third Week At West End

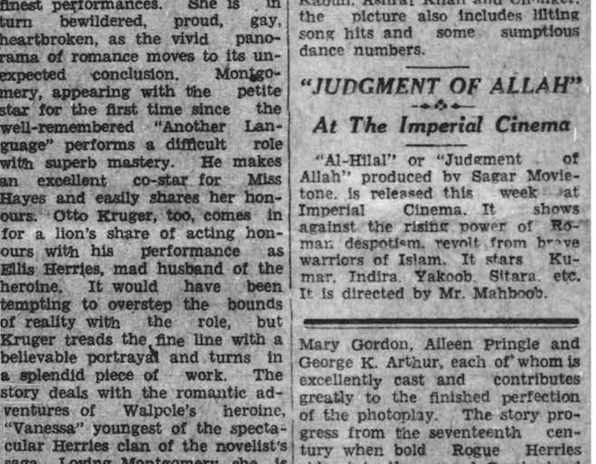
College Girl, Ranjit Movitone's social picture, directed by Jayant Desai, has been a success. It is now continuing for the third week from to-day.

Miss Madhuri, Raja Sandow, Ishwerlal, Keki, Ghori, and "Charlie" have played their roles well.

Miss Sheila Devi also deserves appreciation. Ram Apte and Kumari Bhanumati, too, appear at their best in "College Girl".

THE GAY DIVORCEE

"The Gay Divorcee which is drawing packed houses stays at the Wellington for the Second Week



"Imitation of Life" shown this week at Pathe

"VANESSA: HER LOVE STORY"

Showing At The Regal

Outstanding among the season's finer photoplays, Helen Hayes and Robert Montgomery comes to the screen of the Regal Theatre from to-day in "Vanessa: Her Love Story," an adaptation of one Hugh Walpole's most popular novels. Although the picture sparkles with humor and contains elaborate production scenes that make it truly magnificent, one goes away remembering only that it caught and held that elusive quality of high romance which, properly done, lifts a photoplay to the heights of true greatness. As the Walpole heroine who is torn between love and duty, Miss Hayes gives one of her finest performances. She is in turn bewildered, proud, gay, heartbroken, as the vivid panorama of romance moves to its unexpected conclusion. Montgomery, appearing with the petite star for the first time since the well-remembered "Another Language" performs a difficult role with superb mastery. He makes an excellent co-star for Miss Hayes and easily shares her honours. Otto Kruger, too, comes in for a lion's share of acting honours with his performance as Ellis Herries, mad husband of the heroine. It would have been tempting to overstep the bounds of reality with the role, but Kruger treads the fine line with a believable portrayal and turns in a splendid piece of work. The story deals with the romantic adventures of Walpole's heroine, "Vanessa" youngest of the spectacular Herries clan of the novelist's saga. Loving Montgomery, she is persuaded to enter a more suitable marriage with Kruger who, insanely jealous makes her life unbearable. How the complications of her life are solved makes for a fascinating story. With the stars is an exceptional cast which includes May Robson, Lewis Stone, Henry Stephenson, Violet Kemble-Cooper, Donald Crisp, Jessie Ralph, Agnes Anderson, Lionel Belmore, Lawrence Grant, Crauford Kent, Howard Leeds, Ethel Griffies, Elspeth Dudgeon, Mary Gordon, Aileen Pringle and George K. Arthur, each of whom is excellently cast and contributes greatly to the finished perfection of the photoplay. The story progress from the seventeenth century when bold Rogue Herries rides into the rugged Cumberland country, down to the present day, giving the picture the feeling of epic scope. Montgomery appears as two distinct personalities, and in three distinct ages,—an unusual departure and one that is highly entertaining. "Vanessa: Her Love Story" is definitely one of the better pictures of the year. It adds new laurels to the brows of David O. Selznick, who produced it, and William K. Howard, who directed it for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

"KAMLATA"

At The "Swastik Talkies"

Many strange and unbelievable tales are heard about that land of black magic, that enchanted "Kamroo Desh," where women rule supreme and men are transformed into animals and birds by these women, Kumar movietones latest screen achievement "Kamalata" or "Kamroodesh-ki-Mamini," which has proved extremely popu-in Ahmedabad, Delhi and Lahore, and which has commenced its Bombay run at Swastik Talkies from last Friday depicts with success the most amazing and mystifying tale of Kamroo Desh ever read or heard. Swaroop Rani, in the title role gives a very charming portrayed, and she is ably supported by such veteran stage and screen stars as Abdul Rehman Kabuli, Ashraf Khan and Chonker, the picture also includes lilting song hits and some sumptious dance numbers.

"JUDGMENT OF ALLAH"

At The Imperial Cinema

"Al-Hilal" or "Judgment of Allah" produced by Sagar Movietone, is released this week at Imperial Cinema. It shows against the rising power of Roman despotism, revolt from brave warriors of Islam. It stars Kumar, Indira, Yakoob Sitara, etc. It is directed by Mr. Mahboob.

"Vanessa: Her Love Story" with Helen Hayes and Otto Kruger This Week at the Regal

"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

At The Palace

"The Count of Monte Cristo", Reliance production of Alexandre Dumas novel which has thrilled millions of readers in every civilized country in the world, had been brought to the screen in answer to the great public demand. This monumental picture is being revived at the Palace this week.

Produced on a lavish scale, with a score of principals and hundreds of supporting players, and released through United Artists, it offers Robert Donat, handsome young English screen and stage actor, in his first American-made film. Elissa Landi appears opposite him in the role of Mercedes.

The thrilling story of Edmund Dantes, the young Frenchman, torn from the arms of his sweetheart by his enemies and unjustly imprisoned and left to rot in the grim Chateau d' If is made to order for Fonat, and Elissa Landi is ideally cast as the girl, Mercedes. The story of the film is perhaps too well-known to require retelling here.

"DAKSHA-YAGNA"

Second Week At Majestic

"Daksha-Yagna" produced by Radha Film Co. of Calcutta now enters second week at Majestic Talkeis, Girgaon.

Master Nimbalkar, the famous Star of Prabhak's "Sairandhree" is seen playing the role of Daksha with ease, Miss Radhabai, talented singer of Bengal plays the role of Sati, Shiva is played. Sjt. Shyam Narayan Kaul successfully.

"BLACK RIDER"

Second Week At The Globe

Globe Talkies continues "Black Rider" for the second week. This sensational stunt drama depicting daring exploits of an outlaw who always loots the rich and helps the poor is a stirring, heroic romance woven with skillful punches. There is villain who conspires to get the throne and a beautiful Rajput maiden. There is a bravado—mysterious "Black Rider"—there is a scuffle—and then? You must see this at Globe. It stars Taradevi, Yeshwant Dave, Ermeline.

"BURN 'EM UP BARNES"

At The Edward

"Burn 'EM UP Barnes", the new Mascot Master Serial which opens at the Edward this week, sets a pace for stunts and thrills far in advance of anything yet offered for the screen. This thrillo-drama featuring Frankie Darro, Jack Mulhall, Lola Lane and Josan Robards at the head of a big supporting cast, utilizes about every modern automotive method of transportation on wings and wheels.

The thrills scenes are not confined to racing autos by any means. Driving motorcycles over terrain that would seem only possible to a mountain goat, high jumping on motorcycles, headlong spills and other neck-risking stunts are indulged by Jack Mulhall and Frankie Darro. Many other ingenuous stunts involving marvellous strength and skill by the players themselves are shown. The diminutive Frankie Darro, although but a boy in size and age, is an accomplished acrobat and athlete and he non-challantly performs phenomenal physical tricks that only a highly tempered physique could withstand.

The serial will take up two weeks, and the first instalment is the attraction for the current week.

The Dictator seen this week at the Excelsior

HUNT FOR "RED" LITERATURE

G. I. P. Rly. Labour Union Raided

The General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Labour Union writes:—

The office of the G.I.P. Labour Union at Jethabhai buildings, Parel, was searched by the C.I.D. on Thursday morning. The police seized copies of the manifesto issued by the A. I. Red Trade Union Congress and the leaflets published by the Unemployed Workers' League on the occassion of welcoming Com. Dange, the labour leader. They also seized some communist literature found in the premises.

The search lasted for an hour and was conducted by Sub-Inspector Akut of the C.I.D. Branch.

The LOVE AFFAIRS OF THE
DICTATOR
The Spectacular, Beautiful Intensely Moving British Screen achievement with
Clive Brook & Madeleine Carroll

and a

CAST OF THOUSANDS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

There is no Free List.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 14, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 13, 1354
Parsi: Deh 12, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
High Tide: 11-14; 22-38
Low Tide: 4-16; 17-11

S S Ranpura with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League (First Division): 3rd Fd. Bde. vs. Staff and Departmental, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 16

Harwood League (Second Division): B. E. S. T. Co. vs. Barras, Naigaum; D. L. I. vs. Customs, Cooperage, 4-15 p.m.; Staff and Departmental vs. Texaco, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 17

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, by-election to Legislative Council, nomination day.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 18

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, by-election to Legislative Council, scrutiny of nomination papers.

Results of Second LL.B. and M. A. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK STAFF ASSOCN. MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of India Indian Staff Association, Bombay Circle, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m. in the Library of the Association, Bank of Bengal Building, Fort, with Mr. S. C. Joshi in the chair.

SATYANARYAN PUJA.

The staff of the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, will celebrate the Annual Satyanarayana Puja to-day (Saturday) at Nathuramwadi Thakurdwar, Bombay. Mr. Keshavrao Patwardhan will deliver 'Hari Keertan'.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society, Bai Vatsalabai Kumtekar will give a Variety Concert of Vocal Music and Dance at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi.

ADULT EDUCATION LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public lecture for the special benefit of workers will be delivered on "Adult Education Society", by Mr. S. N. Shivatarkar (Supervisor, M. M. School) in Marathi at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow (Sunday) at Parel, near Damodar Thakarsi Hall.

KOLHATKAR ANNIVERSARY.

The 4th anniversary of the late Mr. Achutrao Kolhatkar, popularly known as "Sandeshkar", will be celebrated to-day, Saturday, and to-morrow Sunday, at 9 a.m. at the Krishna Talkies Theatre (New Charni Road) under the presidentship of Prof. N. K. Behare, when Principal P. K. Atre, Prof. M. D. Tekar, and Mr. S. M. Varde will be amongst the speakers.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Dictator" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Vanessa" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Ghar Jamai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

SWASTIK—"Kamroodesh-ki-Kamini" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Scarlet Pimpernel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Imitation of Life" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Black Rider" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Birbal-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Selima" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Judgement of Allah" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

PALACE—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"Burn 'em up Barnes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Daksha-Yagna" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

'STORY OF TATA STEEL'

A film entitled "The story of Tata Steel" will be screened at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday (23rd inst). It will depict the complete sequence of processes involved in the manufacture of steel.

An advertisement on this subject appears elsewhere in this issue.

BOMBAY SIOLIMNENSES

The annual Feast of St. Anthony, Patron of Siolim, will be celebrated with a solemn High Mass, Sermon, Exposition and Benediction, commencing at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (tomorrow) at the Church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel.

Very Revd: Valeriano Gracias, D. D., M. Agg, Private Secretary to the Archbishop of Bombay, will preach on the occasion.

The religious service will be followed by a "Conversazione" at the Hall of the Catholic Library, Cavel.

UPNAGAR JILLA YUVAK PARISHAD.

The adjourned general meeting of the Reception Committee of the above Parishad will be held at Agnes Villa, Church Road, Vile Parle, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

THE REGAL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4, 6.30 & 10 p.m.

A TRIUMPH FOR BOTH OF THEM

Helen Hayes, America's greatest star of stage and screen . . . Robert Montgomery, dashing screen lover . . . together they bring new magic to a mighty love story!

Helen HAYES Robert MONTGOMERY

VANESSA HER LOVE STORY

From the novel by HUGH WALPOLE

with OTTO KRUGER MAY ROBSON LEWIS STONE

Produced by David O. Selznick Directed by William K. Howard

Extra!—"TROOPING THE COLOUR"

Also LAUREL-HARDY Latest Comedy.

EXTENDED FOR A FEW MORE DARS ONLY to satisfy public demand!

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LONDON FILMS Present

Pro Baroness Orczy DIRECTED BY Alexander KORDA

"IT IS CRIME TO MISS 'THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL'"
—B. G. HORNIMAN.

ZOROASTER'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrations At C. J. Hall

A large number of Parsis gathered in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening to celebrate the birthday of Zoroaster. Mr. Fardunji Mackenji Pavri presided.

Prayers were offered for the repose of the dead in the recent Quetta Earthquake.

The president delivered an address on "The Life and Tedchings of Zoroaster."

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

Lilavati Munshi To Open New Premises To-day

Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi will perform the opening ceremony of the new premises of the Fellowship School at Chauhan Bhuvan, Harvey Road to-day (Saturday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Gujerati records.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. Miss Kapila Khandwalla—(Stories in Gujerati) 5-0 p.m. Auntie Beth and Uncle Dick. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema—6-30 p.m. The "Request" Hour. A Programme compiled from listeners' requests. 7-30 p.m. "Old Words to New Music." A Satirical Radio Play. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. SB. 9-30 p.m. The V. U. B. Indian Orchestra. to 10-30 p.m. Conducted by Dinkerrao Ammembal.

Empire Broadcasting

7-20 p.m. An Empire Service, relayed from Canterbury Cathedral. 8-10 p.m. "The Colonial Empire Being." Some of Its Problems by Major W. E. Simnett M. B. E., 8-25 p.m. the London Zigeuner Orchestra, directed by Ernest Leggett. 9-00 p.m. England v. South Africa. An eye-witness account by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam, of the first Test Match, relayed from Trent Bridge, Nottingham, 9-05 p.m. The London Zigeuner Orchestra (contd.) 9-15 p.m. Mesteyedeff's Balalaika Orchestra with Olga Alexeeva (Soprano) and Max Turganoff (Tenor). 9-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.

LIBERTY HIGH SCHOOL

The opening ceremony of the Liberty High School will be performed to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at Keshav Bag.

BOMBAY YOUNGMEN'S UNION

The General Secretary of the Bombay Youngmen's Union writes:—

According to programme, the Bombay Youngmen's Union which was organised on the 1st of this month has opened one English and Marathi class at the contractor's building.

About 15 students attend the English class and a dozen the Marathi class which is held every morning. The Unions is making arrangements to open classes in the labour area. A Sub-Committee has been appointed to look after the business.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS.

Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrivals. H M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lukknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
	Departures H.M.
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 50
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-4-1935.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H M
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 10
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	9 30
do. on Saturdays	9 35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 20
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENRAL.

	H.M
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	6 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 05
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only	

FIND WAY OUT OF STALEMATE

Dr. Sumant's Call To Socialists Of Gujarat And Kathiawar

Dr. Sumant Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Conference has issued the following appeal to the Socialists of Gujarat and Kathiawar:—

Gujerat is suffering from political stalemate. To find a way out of it is absolutely necessary. Attend in large numbers the Gujerat Congress Socialist Conference at Ahmedabad on 22nd and 23rd, June, under the presidentship of Acharya Narendradeo of Kashi Vidyapeeth, Benares.

HELP FOR INSURED QUETTA VICTIMS

Sunlight Of India Company's Move To Trace Beneficiaries

LAHORE, June 12.

Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, Managing Director of the Sunlight of India Insurance Company Limited, Lahore, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"As we are extremely anxious for immediate settlement of claims of the unhappy widows and orphans of our policy holders who may have died during the recent earthquake at Quetta, we shall feel much obliged if any friends help us with information as to the whereabouts of the widows and orphans of those of our policy-holders who are known to them to have died. To enable those, interested in the welfare of such widows and orphans, to be of effective assistance in this matter, we will be publishing very shortly a list of our policy-holders concerning whom the foregoing information is required."

"Those of our Quetta policy-holders who have been spared and stand in need of any financial or medical aid are requested to communicate with me and we will make every endeavour to render them whatever little assistance we can."—United Press.

NO LAPSE OF POLICY FOR QUETTA SUFFERERS

People's Insurance Gives Facilities For One Year

LAHORE, June 13.

The People's Insurance Company Limited has decided that special arrangements should be made to expedite the payment of claims arising out of the Quetta disaster and that the policies of the policy-holders belonging to Quetta shall not lapse if they do not pay any premiums during the next year.—United Press.

QUETTA METEOROLOGIST INTERVIEWED

SIMLA, June 13.

A "United Press" representative, while returning to Simla from Quetta, met on the way Mr. A. K. Roy, Meteorologist of the Quetta Observatory, who had lost three children on the night of the earthquake. Mrs. Roy was also travelling with her husband and they were proceeding to Calcutta.

Naturally reluctant to be drawn into any conversation about the calamity, Mr. Roy said that their escape was nothing short of miraculous, specially when all their children were killed. It was tremendously delicate to discuss the tragic death of the children with their surviving parents.

Mr. Roy said his children were sleeping in the same room which was a very big one. He himself was saved by the door which had first fallen on his bed. The door served as a shield from the crash of the falling debris. Mr. Roy and his wife were trapped in between the door and the bed and were in that condition till about 5 p.m. His eldest child—a daughter of eight—who was sleeping in another bed along with Mr. Roy's two younger children, were, it appears, killed outright. Luckily Mr. Roy's servants were not killed and it was with their help that Mr. Roy and his wife could extricate themselves out of the debris.

Later they shifted to a friend's house in the Cantonment area. For want of labour, Mr. Roy could not salvage his property. He had bought a new car recently It was likely that after the July drench most of the valuable properties would be destroyed.

Like most of the survivors, Mr. Roy's future plans were uncertain.—United Press.

Message Of Socialism Brings Hope To Masses

Present Structure With Its Sharp Class Contradictions Must Be Overhauled, Says Sumant Mehta

CALL TO YOUTHS OF GUJERAT AND KATHIAWAR

Dr. Sumant Mehta addresses the following to the Youths of Gujerat and Kathiawar:—

The Congress Socialist Conference of Gujerat will be held in Ahmedabad on 22nd and 23rd. June in Premabhai Hall. It is incumbent upon you to attend this conference and take active part in its deliberations and discussions in order to know your duty towards the exploited masses and to find out how to prepare them for their struggle against their exploiters. The newspaper-reading public is aware of the progress the Socialist movement has made in our country. The conferences in Karnatak, Kerala, Andhra, U.P., Assam and at other places reveal in unmistakable terms the rapid growth of the hold the Socialist movement is having on the minds of the public. In Gujerat some uninformed people believe that the movement is against Gandhiji and hence they offer some resistance. Socialism represents the principles, aspirations and the struggle of the vast masses suffering under the imperialist-capitalist exploitation and oppression, and the question of opposition to any individual does not arise in it.

UNEMPLOYMENT MISERY AND INJUSTICE.

Unemployment and starvation are increasing day by day. Thousands die of stravation and millions of disease. How can we tolerate this life-killing system? And behold the Native States: Are the masses under the feudal-zemindar lords happy? Do they ever get Justice? Horrible invidious distinctions between rich and poor, high and low are eating away the vitals of our society. A fool born in a rich family can earn lots of money simply by his possession of capital while an intelligent worker does not veen get employment and suffers from starvation. A few idle rich enjoy all sorts of comforts and luxuries while the toilers at the end of 10 to 12 hours of drudgery do not get sufficient to maintain themselves and their families.

The capitalists the zemindars and the sowcars and the princes enjoy at the cost of and on the sweated labour of the toiling dumb millions of India.

It is no longer a secret that the present social structure is incurably rotten and is rapidly crumbling to pieces. Society has raised the socalled civilization by oppressing and exploiting millions. The Egyptian pyramids, the Taj and the glorious temples and palaces were raised on the bent backs of sweating labourers while they were being lashed with whips. The present capitalist society sucks the blood of the workers more mercilessly. The whole human society is in the death-grip of a few capitalists and bankers. Our peasants are steeped in poverty and indebtedness and yet the zemindars and the Government are bleeding them white. The millions of Bhils, Kolis and Dublas are suffering from the worst of slavery. Millions of untouchables are in no better state.

MESSAGE OF SOCIALISM.

Socialism alone by its message of land to the peasants, factories to the workers and bread and peace to all offers a sure and unfailing solution to this hopeless state of affairs. As long as the capitalist structure of society continues to exist, the real workers and peasants in factories and fields who are hidden behind capitalist property relations and who are the real producers of goods and wealth, will continue to suffer privation and want, while a handful of princes, landlords and capitalists and imperialists will grow fatter. A society which permits this sharp class contradictions must be immediately overhauled.

Of what use will be a barren and hollow political Swaraj to a people suffering from a state of affairs worse than slavery? Therefore, in order to achieve real independence join the economic and political struggle carried on by the Congress Socialist Party.

The Gujerat Congress Socialist Conference will be held at Ahmedabad on 22nd and 23rd. June at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Acharya Narendradeo of Benares Kashi Vidyapeeth. I appeal to all the young men and women to participate in the conference if you are alive to the interests of our masses and if you want to take part in the liberation of the masses.

LAST AMBULANCE TRAIN AT LAHORE

LAHORE, June 14.

The last Ambulance Train carrying 35 injured refugees from Quetta arrived this morning.

They all were removed to the Mayo Hospital. No more special trains from Quetta are to come.

The remaining refugees will be arriving by ordinary trains.—United Press.

MILD 'QUAKE SHOCK AT QUETTA

SIMLA, June 14

The authorities have just received intimation from Quetta that there was a mild earthquake shock at 5/30 this morning but there was no casualty and no damage to property.

There have been shocks of mild intesnity each day between two and five in the morning.—A.P.

PATIALA INQUIRY COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, June 14.

A sitting of the Patiala Enquiry Committee was held here on 11th and 12th June. Some evidence was recorded and the plan for the drafting of the report was discussed and agreed upon. Patiala Riyasati Prajamandal intimated to the committee that they were expecting some evidence and they wanted some time for that.

The Committee, therefore, adjourned for a month when the last meeting for recording evidence would be held.

As circumstances stand, it is not expected that the report of the committee can go to the press earlier than in September.—United Press.

PATHE Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

The tremendous drama of a mother and daughter who are unknowing rivals in love!

With WARREN WILLIAM ROCHELLE HUDSON Ned Sparks Henry Armetta

in Fannie Hurst's

IMITATION OF LIFE

With Baby Jane, Alan Hale and many others.

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

A JOHN M. STAHL Production

ALSO

DERBY 1935 SEE H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S BEHRAM WIN THE GREAT RACE.

Telephone No. 22028, Post Box No. 232. Telegrams "Chronicle" Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1935

THE SENATE DEBATE

The debate in the Senate, in the early part of this week, revealed several spots in the administration and working of the University which demanded far more careful consideration than the Fellows were able to devote under the Rules of debate prevailing in the House and under the stress of colleges reopening at the end of the week. We do not know why the Vice-Chancellor had convened such an important meeting of the Senate when the University vacation had not yet ended, when, therefore, several members must unavoidably remain absent from the meeting, and when the annual Budget was the chief item of discussion and when, necessarily, a considerable proportion of the Fellows must be thinking more of their colleges reopening than of the discussion before them. There were, indeed, several proposals for affiliation of new colleges or extension of affiliation of existing ones, which might explain—though that cannot justify,—such an early meeting of the Senate. For our part, we think it scarcely compatible with the self-respect and dignity of the Senate, that important proposals of administrative routine should have to be disposed of at the fag end of the academic year, with so little time for Government to consider and give their final sanction to the recommendations of the Senate. Certainly, the debate upon one of the proposals for affiliation, at least, revealed so many reasons for grave dissatisfaction, and opinion in the House was so closely divided, that on a suggestion that the whole matter be referred back to the Syndicate, there was a tie; and the Vice-Chancellor gave his casting vote in favour of reference back. The voting on poll upset this verdict by the narrow margin of one vote,—a state of things clearly indicative of the apprehension and misgivings entertained by a large section of the Senate. In another similar case, though an amendment to refuse extension of affiliation was defeated, the debate there also showed causes for anxiety, which no amount of special pleading could evade. Further, the observations made by several Fellows, on the token cut for travelling allowances for college inspection, revealed serious grounds for complaint in the actual methods and results of such inspection. All these indicate the need for a wholesale review of the general policy underlying the system of triennial inspection of colleges, as well as the methods and conditions of inspection by committees of local inquiry in the case of colleges demanding affiliation afresh. We trust the authorities concerned will not fail to take note of all that was said.

Budget Debate

The debate on the Budget was more instructive, if somewhat hurried and unduly scrappy towards the end. There can be no question but that the University of Bombay is treated most shabbily by the local Government in the matter of the statutory grant, whether in comparison to other universities in the country, or in proportion to the work imposed by law upon this University. An amendment to the Budget, demanding that the Government be requested to increase the grant, was ruled out of order. It was, therefore, impossible to ascertain the sentiment of the Senate by a definite vote on that point. Except, however, for one or two hardy champions of Government, more mindful of the latter's financial stringency than an ex-Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay, now a Fellow of the University, the Senate seemed to be unanimous that the statutory grant was utterly inadequate, and ought to be raised substantially, if the University is to be enabled to discharge its constructive functions at all creditably to itself and profitably to its alumni. There was, indeed, not the same unanimity with regard to another proposal on the receipts side for a reduction in the Fees charged for the Matriculation Examination. It was pointed out that the present scale of Fees came into existence only in 1922, when the University had suffered a serious financial loss by the default of a building contractor; and when the level of prices was enormously inflated. Neither of these circumstances could be said to operate at the present time, when the University, after providing for the whole of the cost for the Post-graduate Departments and Technological training, was able to show a surplus of Rs. 90,000, without counting those substantial sums which are being set aside every year by way of depreciation of buildings, machinery, and stores; and when the price-level is half that of 1921. The Fellows, however,—or a small majority of them,—do not appreciate that principle of Public Finance which holds it to be wrong to take from the tax-payer more than is absolutely necessary for the expenses of a public institution. The University has been taking, by means of these enhanced Fees, over a lakh of rupees every year, in excess of its real needs, for the last 13 years. And if such excessive charging by a monopolist has resulted in a handsome Reserve Fund being built up, yielding substantial interest every year, that ought to be one more reason why the source from which this reserve was built up should be treated considerately and nursed carefully. Reduce the Fee now when you do not need it, if only as a gesture and an experiment; and you can depend upon it, said the sponsor of the motion, to yield more next time your other resources failed to respond to your needs. But he pleaded to deaf ears. The fear of a loss in revenue was groundless,—not only because this year the Matriculation results being particularly bad and far more students would be coming up next year than was budgeted for, but also because the very reduction in fees might stimulate the rate of increase in numbers. Though the cut was estimated to cost about Rs. 62,000, in eventual fact the loss might be less than Rs. 30,000. Mr. K. T. Shah, in a passionate plea in support of the motion, pointed to the analogy of the Punjab University, so far as numbers were concerned, and the results. But he is one of those Fellows in the University, who has a peculiar knack of upsetting all vested interests and frightening away all established powers. Naturally, therefore, his portion in debate was a series of taunts and gibes, unworthy of such a body as the University Senate and unworthy of such a proposal. But the parents of the students who have to pay these fees are not represented in the Senate; and the school-masters, who are represented, are either not organised enough or perhaps are themselves afraid lest the example of the University in reducing its own Fees would be irresistible for a consequential demand of the parents to reduce the school fees. This, of course, will never do! And so the spokesmen of vested interests urged such queer arguments as that Mr. Shah's proposal was only a vote-catching device from the Registered Graduates, or that the bottom would fall out of the University finances, if such a revolutionary suggestion as a reduction by Rs. 3 of the present Matriculation Fee,—costing the University, at the very most, Rs. 60,000, were adopted. This last pearl of wisdom was cast by a Fellow, who, strangely enough, endorsed the underlying principle of Mr. Shah's suggestion, that it is not right and proper that the bulk of the University activities should be paid for out of Fees charged to the alumni and that in no other University in the world was such a state of things noticeable. But, in spite of accepting the premises, he would not endorse the conclusion by voting for it. Such are the mysterious ways of the beneficent providence which rules over the destinies of this country.

Unseemly Haste

The concluding stages of the session were little better than a farce. Important and numerous motions for changes in the budget estimates were rushed through with unseemly haste, because the meeting has already lasted for three days, and because a majority of the members were bound to attend to their schools and colleges. Cut after cut was either withdrawn, negatived, or carried by microscopic votes, without adequate appreciation of the principles at stake. The Senate has, of course, no notion of the reasons why a member had notified some cuts in the estimates on account of the Technology Department, simply because these were ruled out of order. But, because these were ruled out of order, the serious reasons, if any, which inspired such a motion would not cease to exist. It is a pity the author of the motion did not avail himself of the opportunity provided by the Vice-Chancellor to the movers of such cuts as were ruled out of order to make their observations in the general discussion. Until such a discussion takes place, it is regrettable that an important department of the Unviersity should be thus exposed to criticism and suspicion. The principles, again, involved in the proposals for changes in the estimates on travelling charges, printing charges, mandap and other examination charges, inspection charges, library grant, scholarships, &c., &c. had all to be so sketchily treated or summarily disposed of, that we cannot but repeat our general impression of the concluding stages of the session. This experience, however, would, we trust, suffice to make the powers that be hold the Budget session of the Senate at a time, and with an agenda, which would permit of the problems of University Finance being reviewed, without, as Mr. Wedgwood Benn said on a historic occasion, holding a stop-watch in one hand, and a Bradshaw in the other.

"WHITHER SILVER"?

Another Aspect Of The Question.

(BY MONTAGU DE P. WEBB.)

I beg to congratulate the "Bombay Chronicle" on its three leading articles of 25th, 27th and 31st May discussing the question "Whither Silver?" Such articles, by drawing attention to the most important problem of the day, force the public to think about the subject of silver money, and help to clear up many misconceptions. I gather that your view is that the increased value of silver caused by the U. S. A.'s increased demands for the metal, is not of any great advantage to India, and that it would not be to India's interest to join hands with President Roosevelt in restoring the former prestige and value of silver as one of the age-old bases of India and the world's currencies.

May I put the great problem of to-day before your readers from another point of view? What exactly is this great problem? Is it not to ameliorate the position of the vast majority of India's 353,000,000 souls? Is it not to lessen the appalling unemployment that is breaking the heart of tens of millions in this and other countries, and lowering the health and energies of many of the population to a chronic condition of misery bordering on despair?

Only Practical Way.

There is only one immediately practical way of remedying the present desperate situation, and that is to improve industry and trade. Better industry and increased trade mean more employment,—more wages and salaries,—increased earnings all round,—greater profits for all, and a change of direction out of the bog of misery and despair in which so many find themselves

(Continued on page 8.)

UNSATISFACTORY

The Government of India have at last come out with a communique giving a resume of relief operations taken by the authorities in Quetta. It gives a detailed description of the steps that were taken and are being taken to protect property and the rather too elaborate conditions under which representatives of property owners will be allowed to visit Quetta and see the measures that will be taken for the salvage of property. The whole communique deals with nothing save the measures to protect property. But it is positively callous that not the slightest reference is made to what has been done about the salvage of human bodies lying buried under the debris. Do Government think this is not a matter needing any mention?

Government, regardless of the sentiments and feelings of the people, are still obstinately keeping the door closed on Quetta. For even the select representatives of property-owners will not be allowed to approach the city save on the resumption of salvage operations at some future date yet unspecified. Then, besides the obvious difficulties of the choice of representatives and the vagueness of the communique in regard to time, these representatives "will not be allowed to enter the city, still less attempt excavations therein." The Government communique is, in fact hardly reassuring either to those who, though they have survived the earthquake, have lost their all or to the public at large.

MYSTERY OF THE EARTHQUAKE

Lessons For Those Who Have Escaped Nature's Wrath

By K. F. NARIMAN. II.

Is there a "Hidden Hand" behind such inhuman but equitable dispensation? Modern Man has become a proud conceited arrogant and swell-headed being. New discoveries, scientific methods and progress of civilization, have turned his head. He feels that he has become all-powerful and there is nothing in the world or even in Nature, that he cannot control or direct. In his conceit, he even tries to perform experiments with the clouds so as to introduce an early monsoon. By means of new inventions he thinks he has conquered all the elements, including the sea the land and the air or under-ground submarne, and there is nothing in the vast world or under creation, that in his conceited mind, he does not feel powerful enough to control or direct. What was looked upon as magical or impossible, some years ago, has now been brought within the range of reality, practicability and actuality in life. He even claims to create 'life' and generate worms and germs, by artificial means and also to protract life beyond the destined period. Thus, as it were, he has entered into a sort of competition and rivalry with God and Nature itself.

Perhaps it was deemed necessary to curb his ambition and teach him a lesson, as in ancient mythological period, there were constant stripes between Man and God in which God invariably had the upper-hand that seems to be the only plausible explanation. Even then, why such expensive and costly lessons to Behar and Quetta, who have never defied the Divine Godly authority? America and Europe, the lands of these mdern inventions, that encroach upon Godly functions, should have been the proper places for making His forgotten existence, felt; Not that we wish evil to any land or people, but this is merely by way of illustration and carrying the argument to its logical conclusion.

Man's Helplessness

It is only when such incontrollable and inexplicable phenomena like earthquakes, floods, lightning, etc., occur, that man begins to feel and realise his limitations and restrictions. He is suddenly made conscious of his utter helplessness; all his much vaunted knowledge of science and modern progress civilization and culture is of little avail. Neither the mightiest Government, the most resourceful and powerful Imperialistic State in the world, nor all the combined and co-ordinated efforts and co-operation of millions of people can either prevent an impending catastrophe, nor with all their instruments and observatory-towers, all their recording machines and sounding machines, their most powerful telescopes, and meticulously measuring pins, and charts, can their research stations or laboratories forecast the coming danger, so as to enable some precautionary or preventive measures to be taken beforehand. Both the Government and the people, the Congress and the loyalists, the learned and the ignorant, all are equally helpless. Thus such tragedies come as sad and timely reminders to man, as it were like a 'call' and 'warning' from Above, saying:

"Thus far and no further. Your wealth, power, capacity, knowledge strength, resources, will take you only upto a certain point. Beyond that, you must yield and meekly and helplessly submit to the mystic will of the higher, higher, and unseen mysterious Power.

Lessons For The Living

But the treatment of the dead and fatal victims of the havoc, furnish equally tragic and equally philosophic, instructive moral lessons for the living. In a few moments, the whole of the City was converted and transformed into a vast and extensive common grave-yard. Under the debris, were buried, arm in arm, all sections and classes of the population—the Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Parsis and the Christians; the judges who passed, and the convicts who underwent, a sentence—all in the common grave yard. Thus this terrible calamity has also been a mighty leveller, even after death; the leper who was shunned and the society-beauty whose company was admired all forming part of the common stinking heap of bone and flesh. How very sensitive, and reverential we are with regard to our dead! In some communities a dead body is considered too sacred to be touched by others and at a certain stage, they will not even permit the dead body to be seen by all and sundry. Expensive and elaborate rituals and ceremonies are to be passed through before the dead body is disposed of, for the soul to be redeemed. Then again the vanity of man has taken him to such absurd and sinful length as to continue the invidious distinction even after death. There are separate cemeteries for the so-called high classes, wherein the dead bodies of the lower classes may not trespass. With a ruthless stroke of equality, all these, insulting, humiliating and discriminating and dividing classifications and distinctions both for living and the dead are wiped off by this one stroke of wrathful Nature. Thus we can derive many moral lessons from such disastrous visitations.

A Sacred Duty

Those who have survived such terrible calamity ought to be grateful that by mere accident or piece of good luck this undercurrent all-devouring wave, this moving bursting volcano did not

(Contisued on page 8.)

Frankly Speaking

A CLEVER MOVE

Apropos of the provisional agreement that has been reached in the course of the present Anglo-German Naval talks, the "Journal des Debats" of Paris says "Germany has won new success the consequences whereof, both moral and practical, are not without gravity." Germany has certainly won new success which is full of significance. The question is: has British diplomacy deliberately allowed Germany to win it? Britain has accepted the German demand for 35 per cent of the British fleet provided no other signatory to the Versailles Treaty objects to it. France has objected and it may be taken for granted that the French Government will reject the demand as categorically as the French Press has already done. Britain can thus take refuge behind the French "No," while winning at the same time the goodwill of Germany. The move is clever and it is also important in so far as it marks the beginning of Sir Samuel Hoare's rule at the Foreign Office. By the way, however, if Germany defies French opposition and enforces her claim unilaterally, as she will doubtless do, what will be the attitude of the British Government which is committed, in principle, both to the acceptance as well as rejection of Germany's naval demands?

LLoG.'S NEW "NEW DEAL."

It appears that the British Cabinet has not accepted Mr. Lloyd George's "New Deal," so the Welsh strategist has dealt them a "New Deal" in politics. It is a smart move, full of grave potentialities against the very existence of the National Government and must have caused a good deal of anxiety to conservative, or shall we say the "National" Party managers and the members of the Government. Mr. Lloyd George supported, it is interesting to note, by men like Lord Snowden and Sir Basil Blacket, proposes at the next election to set up against a euphemistic "National" Party, an equally euphemistic "National opposition." He will do this "in the cause," of course "of peace and reconstructions" which may mean anything from Fascism to pseudo-Socialism but probably means nothing save a challenge to the "National" Government on its own ground. The effect will be to rally all anti-National Government elements—between them Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon have already killed the Liberal Party—outside Labour under one banner and a tri-partite contest is bound to help the Labour Party which has learnt the lesson of solidarity from the disaster of the last election.

PRINCES' STANDPOINT.

The encomiums showered by Sir Mirza Ismail on the Government of India Bill in his address at the Budget session of the Mysore Representative Assembly are of interest less on account of their merits than as indicative of the Prince's latest attitude towards the Bill. While Sir Mirza is conscious of the bitter criticism levelled against the new constitution, while he is aware that it is unsatisfactory, complicated and difficult to work, he is yet for accepting and working it. The constitution, Sir Mirza emphasised, will be worked. We agree it will presumably be worked in a way! But we are confident that the constitution is bound to unwork itself very soon, under the burden of its own multitudinous safeguards. It is sure to be met with a spirit of sullen resentment, and open obstructiveness at every turn. The India Bill, which has received nothing but condemnation in its formative stage, cannot evidently expect any co-operation in its actual working. Sir Mirza believes that the coming constitution should not be regarded as something final, irremediable, and immutable. If it is not quite so, it is as much so as human endeavours could make it. Inelasticity is indeed its chief hallmark. Few of his countrymen will share the Mysore Diwan's hopes about the constitution being altered and made palatable by the growth of conventions. But, it must be remembered Sir Mirza was speaking from an entirely different standpoint—the standpoint of a State Minister.

OBJECTIONABLE POLICY.

Bombay is fast becoming another Bengal in the matter of interning people without trial in strange places where they cannot earn a livelihood for themselves. And we are glad that the B. P. C. C. has condemned this objectionable policy of the Government. Mr. Lele cited instances to show the miserable plight in which the unfortunate internees have been thrown, instances which amply justify the denunciation of the policy as "opposed to all canons of civilisation and humanity." To intern people without trial is bad enough, but it is infinitely worse to intern them in places where it is difficult to secure means of livelihood and then to deny them eves a maintenance allowance.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Incomprehensible

We have it from Bombay that the Bombay Government have deported two prominent labour leaders—Mr. Ghate and Mr. Deshpande—from the City. We take serious exception to this action of the Bombay Government. Deportation is said to be a preventive measure against terrorism, but as there is no terrorism in Bombay there is no reason why the Government of that province should take recourse to deportation. The two labour leaders are well-known figures, and if they were doing anything illegal they should have been brought to trial. By no stretch of imagination can it be held that there is any emergency in Bombay. Even labour and capital are not cutting each other's throat. The action of the Bombay Government is, therefore, incomprehensible.—"Forward."

Use Jubilee Fund

The Congress President has already issued an appeal for those who have suffered in the great earthquake. In every respect, the Quetta earthquake has been far more severe than the one in Bihar in 1934. Suggestions have already been made that the Jubilee Fund may be utilized for the relief of the remaining inhabitants of Quetta. This suggestion is particularly welcome in view of the fact that the people have only recently contributed liberally both to the Bihar Relief Fund as well as to the Jubilee Fund. In these days of depression, it will be a great strain upon the people to contribute for the third time in so short a time. We hope that the Government will decide to divert the Jubilee Fund to Quetta.—"Mahratta."

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THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

DESTINY'S STRANGE TRICKS.

By "Open Mind."

—Headlines to article in Patna paper.

Lord Zetland is more than a trick. But the fact naturally escaped through the open mind.

* * * *

The Dewas of Mysore says, if there was one man in the British Empire who could fill Sir Samuel's place, it is Lord Zetland.

The Dewan's categorical assertion is the usual tribute to the office of the S. O. S. and should not be resented by others.

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Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was recently sworn in as a Privy Councilor.

And he has promptly sworn off his opposition—if any—to the India Bill.

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"We in India have not always seen eye to eye with Sir Samuel Hoare."

"We in India" are "The Times of India." And "we" don't like Sir Samuel Hoare for "he has at times displayed obstinacy where concession and generosity would have been the better course."

But in case you are rubbing your eyes and wondering whether it is all a dream, "we" hasten to explain that "we" have no quarrel whatsoever with Sir Samuel's Indian policy. "It may with truth be said of him that on India's behalf he went to the farthest limit to which he could go without antagonizing a large section of Conservative feeling."

"We in India" further state that "India is grateful to him for the dogged fight he put up inside and outside the Select Committee...."

So far as the rest—the "we" who are not of India i.e., the people of the country— are concerned, they are highly amused.

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A Calcutta contemporary has coined another-er-euphism?—"the softer sex" for the fair sex.

Do you agree, ladies—and gentlemen?

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THE CALL OF A STRANGE VOICE

Bengali Woman Possessed.

We bet it was not so strange as all that.

* * * *

"I earnestly hope that once the Act is on the Statute Book, we will do all we can in this country to make for the success of the constitution offered to India in all sincerity of heart and mind by all those in both countries who laboured for seven years to give it form and shape."

—Lord Linlithgow.

On his present form—with apologies to Bori Bundar—we are inclined to back his Lordship for the Viceregal Stakes.

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In my opinion I am obtaining money under false pretences by staying in the Army because if there was another war I would not fight against another country and that is what I am being trained for.

—An out-spoken Soldier.

As a matter of fact wars are fought neither for nor against any country.

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A press report prominently mentions two unemployed youngmen from England who have come to India in search of job.

Why this discriminating distinction?

* * * *

"I hear that at 85 years you are thinking of marrying again—what will your children's children say to you?"

"Grandfather".

Barren Controversy Between Hindi & Urdu

Sapru Stresses Importance Of Common Language For Uniting India

"UNITY FOUNDED ON SUCH BASIS IS WELL WORTH HAVING"

LONDON, June 13.

The importance of common culture and common language for uniting India was stressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru speaking at an "At Home" given by Doctor Katial under the auspices of the Hindustani speaking Union in honour of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the retiring Nepalese Minister, and the Minister designate.

Sir Tej Bahadur said he found that it was politics which divided, and culture which united. He opined that the excessive stress was laid in the West on things which divided India. He stressed the importance of language as a bond between the Hindus and the Moslems.

CONTINUOUS THREAD

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said there was a continuous thread running through in the essentials in culture of both the northern and sourthern India from the ancient times to the present day.

Regretting the barren controversy betewen Hindi and Urdu, he referred the Hindus' contribution to the development of Urdu literature. He urged the younger generations to eschew such divisions bend their activities to the devotion of a common culture. He said: "You cannot hope for a common religion in India, but you can hope for a common culture. Unity founded on that basis will be well worth having."

Sir Abdul Qadir the President of the Union, pointed out that the name of the Union was purposely chosen so as to avoid the Hindi-Urdu controversy, and stressed their desire to see Hindustani as widey diffused as possible. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is leaving on June 16, spend some days on this continent and arrive in Bombay on July 8. He told Reuter that he received valuable help in connection with his inquiries regarding the middle-class unemployment in India from the London County Council, the Ministries of Health and Education, and the authorities of Oxford and Cambridge.—Reuter.

Mr. J. M. Clay, I. C. S., Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, has been appointed member of the Executive Council of that Government In place of Sir E. A. Blunt resigned.

A young German inventor named Herr Jakob Baudig, landed at Dover on May 30 after a six-and-a-half hour Channel crossing in a motor-car fitted with paddles on the rear wheels.

From his home in Coblenz he had travelled in his amphibian to Calais by road. He put off from Calais accompanied by a French trawler, and became the first man to motor from Germany to England without boarding a ship. The vehicle has a land speed of 20 miles an hour and a water speed of 5 miles an our. Herr Jakob Baudig nearing Dover in his amphibian motor-car.

PROPHET'S DAY & QUETTA RELIEF

(Continued on page 1).

therhood amongst mankind".

"That is the first teaching of your great prophet and that is the first teaching which you should inculcate in your actions". So said Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, addressing a huge gathering of people of diverse castes and creeds, who had assembled at the Town Hall on Friday to celebrate the Holy Prophet Muhammed's birthday.

Describing Islam as the religion of equality, His Holiness Maulana Shah Abdul Aleem Sahib Siddiqi Qadri of Meerut city, who presided on the occasion, said that Islam deprecated the separation of material from spiritual progress, because, an increased economical and social prosperity side by side with increased progress in the study of arts and sciences signified an increased capacity and desire for an advance which was vital for a true appreciation of the intrinsic value of Almighty's blessing.

BOMBAY'S EXAMPLE

In his opening speech, Al-Haj Qassim Ali Jairajbhoy, expressed pleasure at the large number of people of all castes and creeds who had assembled on the occasion and congratulated the citizens of Bombay for setting such an example of unity as the present. He quoted extracts from the speeches of Savants on the life and teachings of Prophet Muhammed and observed that the greatness of Islam and its Prophet would dawn upon the whole world if only a study of the Qoran with an unbiassed and unprejudiced mind were made.

TEACHINGS OF ISLAM

"Islam directs, on the one hand", the President observed, its followers to achieve the utmost progress in all the material walks of life, and on the other, its comprehensively high code of ethics which is unique for many reasons, equipped them for their journey as seekers after truth. On one side it warns that class of human beings who not only neglect to pay any attention to the Divine Being But actually deny the existence of God.

Islam, the religion of equality, deprecated the separation of material from spiritual progress. Its teachings were opposed to those advanced by the "modern prototype of primitive Arabs" who extolled the practice of birth control and try to justify the murder of unborn babies on the same grounds.

From centuries past, Islam had granted woman privileges which she did not enjoy even now amongst the most advanced of nations. It awarded complete equality to the fair sex and the Prophet invested her with further glamour when he said, "Woman is the queen of her house".

NARIMAN'S SPEECH

By a very curious and divine coincidence, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, speaking next said, this very day happened to be sacred for the Parsi community also. That showed the affinity and close union between the two communities. From a superficial study of religions which he made mostly at the time he was interned in Bijapur jail, under the inspiration derived from the late Maulana Muhammed Ali, who was also undergoing imprisonment there at the time, Mr. Nariman said he was struck by the analogy and similarity in the lives of all great prophets. They were all born in Asia. Confucius, Zoroaster, Christ and Muhammed. That raised the spiritual greatness and grandeur of the East above the West. All the prophets came from the lower grade in life and fought the battle of life against heavy odds; were sometimes persecuted and tortured. But as comparative history showed, they triumphed in the end and emerged victorious out of their ordeals. Mr. Nariman hoped that the life and teachings of the prophets would be taught in schools, as they would certainly help the cultural unity of the boys.

LIVES OF PROPHETS

The lives of all great prophets were great studies in moral forces, he added. They showed what patience, independence, self-sacrifice and self-reliance could realise. The present occasion was a great, serious and religious one and unless some permanent benefit accrued to the community and the country at large from its observance Mr. Nariman thought, the energy, time and labour spent on the function were wasted. It was not an occasion for merry making but an occasioon for the study of the life and teachings of the prophet. Islam is not a mere doctrine. It is not a ceremony, nor is it praying many times. Religion consists in good thoughts, good words and above all, good deeds. Islam is a religion of action. The first tenet of Islam is universal brotherhood—universal brotherhood amongst mankind. That is the first teaching of your great Prophet, the first teaching which you should inculcate in your actions. Our country, our people, the world itself would be different if you follow the high moral teachings of the Prophet".

The Mayor then cited some instances to show the unbounded generosity, hospitality and tolerance of the Prophet Muhammed. He also appealed to the audience to observe meticulously the prohibitions prescribed in the Qoran, especially intoxicating drinks and gambling.

"Islam means freedom, Islam means independence, Islam means non-subjection," he concluded. "The Empire of the followers of Islam was greater than the Empire of Ceasor, the Empire of Alexander of Greece, and the great British Empire. I think it is your duty to re-instate the greatness and glory of ancient Islam".

Mr. Musaji Patel, Mr. Prabhudas Mody, the editor of the "Sanj Vartaman" were also among those who addressed the Assembly.

With a vote of thanks the function came to a close.

BHORE DEFENDS INDIA GOVT.

Recounts Its Solicitude For Poor Tax-Payer In Days Of Depression

GENEVA, June 14.

Sir Joseph Bhore speaking at the International Labour Conference said he wished to correct certain erroneous impressions which the Conference might have gathered from the speeches of other Indian representatives. It was not true that the Indian industry was exposed to dumping but it was necessary in the present days of agricultural depression that the farmers should be able to obtain manufactured goods as cheaply as possible. With regard to plans for coping with depression the Government of India preferred certainly half-a-loaf rather than costly gambles which might accomplish nothing save increase the burdens on the population. It was not true that the Government of India callously ignored irrigation schemes. Second to none was the expenditure of a crore of rupees to aid the villagers. Sir Joseph expressed the hope that the International Labour Conference would ask for increasing collaboration from Indians.

Mr. Omar Khan (Afghanistan) gave an account of the progress of social reform and improvement in his country.—Reuter.

Japan Massing Troops In Chihli

Troop-Trains And Armoured Cars Pass Frontier Station Into Demilitarised Zone

PEIPING, June 13.

High Chinese Officials deny that the Japanese fixed the midnight of yesterday as the time-limit for the acceptance of the demands presented by Colonel Takahashi, assistant military Attache, who, it is now suggested, acted without authority. Various Japanese sources, are consequently strenuously minimising the seriousness of the situation without, however, specifically repudiating the demands.

FINAL DEMAND REFUSED

It appears that the Japanese finally demanded that General Hoyingchin should write and sign China's acceptance of all the demands.

General Hoyingchin refused on the ground that this will constitute a treaty binding on China.

In the meanwhile, the Japanese are increasing their troops in Chihli province to 4,000.

MORE TROOPS SENT

An unconfirmed report states that since Monday 12 Japanese troop-trains and armoured cars passed the frontier station Shankaikwan into a demilitarised zone.—Reuter.

NO PROFITEERING BY "RED CROSS"

Tavern Sign Contrary To Geneva Convention Replaced

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

After hanging for more than a hundred years, the sign of the Red Cross Tavern, North Cray, Kent, is to be taken down and replaced by one bearing a white cross.

This is the first step in a campaign begun by the War Office to prevent any person from using the emblem of the 'Red Cross' for business purposes.

When the application to change their name was made at Bromley Licensing Justices it was explained that the name 'Red Cross' contravened the regulations of the Geneva Convention of 1911, which lays down that any one using the 'Red Cross' on a white ground formed by reversing the Federal colours of Switzerland, or the words 'Red Cross' or 'Geneva Cross,' shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10 and to forfeit any goods on which the emblem was used.

Although the convention has been in existence for 24 years, there has not previously been any objection to the sign.

U. S. SILVER PRICE TO BE MAINTAINED

Morgenthau Denies Curtailment In Foreign Purchases

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, June 13.

Mr. Morgenthau told the press conference that the treasury's silver price shall be maintained despite the drop in the world price. He denied that there had been a curtailment in the foreign purchases of silver and declared the policy of the last few months was governed solely by supply and demand.

He added that in his opinion he had given a very definite answer to Mr. MacCarrans in reply to his request for a re-statement of the administration's silver policy.

The Silverites in the Senate, however, are still dissatisfied and are meeting on June 14 with a view to discussing further action.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT FRENCH MANUFACTURERS

of Woollen Fabrics reducing their activities, would sell Cheaply Weaving and Spinning apparatus in very good condition. Write No. 50.007|32 Mulhot, 17 Rue Vivienne, Paris, France.

DISAGREED WITH GOVT'S POLICY

Duchess Of Atholl Explains Why She Renounced Position Of Whip

LONDON, June 13.

The Duchess of Atholl was accorded a vote of confidence when she addressed the first meeting of her electors since renouncing the post of National Government whip. She explained that her action didn't mean she had gone into opposition to the Government, but that she disagreed with the Government's policy in relation to the Agricultural Marketing Act and certain sections of the Scottish Housing Bill as well as the India Bill.—Reuter.

MOTORING ACROSS BRITISH CHANNEL

Machine With Paddles On Wheels Takes 8 Hours

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

A German sportsman, Herr Jakob Baulig, of Coblenz, landed on the beach here on May 29 last after crossing the Channel in a motor car.

Herr Baulig's machine is about 14 feet long and is a land and water craft of between 8 and 9 h.p. On the water it is propelled by two paddle-wheels attached to the outside of the normal rear wheels.

After travelling from Coblenz by road, this young German left Calais at 11-20 in the morning accompanied by a French trawler. For the first time few hours the weather was fine with a light northerly wind. Later, rough seas held him up and carried him out of his course. Herr Baulig arrived at Dover at 7-30, having spent eight hours on the water.

Then, to the accompaniment of cheers from a crowd of several hundred people, he calmly drove his strange craft to the local garage.—Reuter.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC CONDITION

GENEVA, June 13.

In the course of the general discussion of the Labour Conference, Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji presented a depressing picture of the economic conditions of India, where, he said, there was perhaps more unemployment than in any other country in the world.

The chief occupation of the people, agriculture, was in a deplorable condition, the markets being taken away by foreign agricultural produce.

In the case of industries, the condition was equally bad, and the future was not hopeful. He declared that India was suffering particularly from dumping.—Reuter.

INCREASED DUTY ON NATIVE RUBBER

June Exports From Batavia May Not Exceed Fixed Quota

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 14.

The Batavia ordinance of May 31 concerning the fixing of export duty on native rubber at 10 cents per half kilogram has been withdrawn and substituted by the decision of fixing duty from June 16 at 22 guilders per 100 kilograms.

The London market interprets the further increase of native duty which is now the highest ever as due to the determination of Netherlands Indies authorities to abide by the letter and spirit of the international scheme by reducing the current excess native exports compared with the permissibles.

Native exports during May were heaviest, being 12,000 tons over the permissible quota, owing to the rush to ship rubber before the first increase of duty became operative.

The first half of the June shipment it is believed has not been large but probably bigger than the authorities wanted. As a result of the latest increase of export duty the total native exports in June are expected to amount between seven and 8,000 tons which is well within the native quota.

FOR COMMON BROTHERHOOD OF ISLAM

A public meeting was held on Friday night at Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, to celebrate Prophet Mahomed's Birthday.

A large number of Muslims attended the function. Loud-speakers had been installed. Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha presided over the meeting.

Prominent among those present were: Maulana Shaukat Ali and Pir Ibrahim Sahib Ephendi Baghdadi.

PROPHET'S HARD TASK

After prayers, were held in which the whole congregation joined, Sirdar Sir Suleman in a brief speech explained the significance of the sacred day of the Prophet's birth. It was a great occasion, the speaker said, when the Prophet came into this world, and brought knowledge, light and peace to the world. In spite of great hardships the Prophet was able to spread his message of "Islam" among the people of Arabia and to-day there were about 40 crores of followers of Islam.

COMMON BROTHERHOOD

The speaker urged the Muslims of the world to unite in a common brotherhood sinking their differences, and to strive for unity, peace and harmony. He exhorted them to follow the preachings of the Prophet and build up the future generations of Muslims along progressive cultural lines. There were no distinctions of any kind in Islam and it was the religion of the people. The followers must themselves contribute towards the progress of humanity by following the tenets of one of the greatest religions of the world.

Hafiz Abdul Majid, Maulvi Noor Mahomed, Jamat Mirza Hakim, Mr. Rahimtoola Maniar, Haji Ali Mahomed, J. P., and Munshi Fathekhan Saheb addressed the gathering.

MONEY-BOX WINS MANCHESTER CUP

LONDON, June 14.

The Maschester Cup run at Manchester (distance of one mile and four furlongs) resulted as lovs:—

MONEYBOX	.. 1
SHORTRUN	.. 2
HOPLITE	.. 3

• Eleven ran: The race was won by one-asd-half length and two lengths separated by the second and third.

Starting prices:—100—6, Moneybox 6—1 Short Run and 8—1 Hoplite.—Reuter's Special Service.

TORGLER RELEASED

Reichstag Fire Victim Renounces Communism

BERLIN, June 13.

Ernst Torgler, the Communist leader who has been in jail since the Reichstag fire in February 1933, although he was subsequently acquitted from participation in it, is reported to have been liberated, a later message declares:—

It is confirmed that Torgler has been released and is now living in the country near Berlin. It is also learned that he has renounced communism.—Reuter.

DOG KENNEL TRAGEDY

Playing Child Trapped And Burnt To Death

LONDON, By Mail.)

How a child aged 22 months was trapped in a blazing dog-kennel was revealed at the inquest on Anthony Garner, of Lyndon-road, Olton, Birmingham.

The little boy, together with his four-year-old brother, was playing near the kennel, when the elder boy ran to his mother and said the kennel was on fire.

The mother ran from the house and saw that the straw on the bottom of the kennel was blazing. She endeavoured to extinguish the flames, and then was horrified to sec her younger child standing up at the back of the kennel.

The boy was extricated and rushed to hospital, where he died. A doctor stated that serious burns had extended all over the body, and death was due to shock.

"Death by misadventure" was the verdict.

JUDGMENT AFTER 87 HEARINGS

Dr. Flesch And Accomplices Convicted

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, June 13.

The trial concluded after 87 sessions with a sentence of six months and fines totalling to 5,000 marks passed on Hans Bredow and five months and 4,000 marks on Magnus Flesch ex-manager of the Company year imprisonment and 11,000 marks and two other accused six and seven months respectively and 2,000 marks fine.

The sentences against all except Dr. Flesch were set-off against the time they had been in custody pending the trial and therefore they were liberated. Dr. Flesch has one month more to serve. The court dismissed most of the serious charges or declared them as lapsed.

50 KILLED IN EXPLOSION

BERLIN, June 13.

The Reinsdorf explosion was the worst ever in the district. It completely wrecked the factory which was the biggest and most modern explosive factory in Germany, which employed about 13,000 workers. Flames from the burning workshops were visible for many miles. Stretcher bearers were busy for seven hours but the condition of the majority of the victims was hopeless

50 PERSONS KILLED

BERLIN, June 113.

An official report of the Reinsdorf explosion estimates about 50 dead, 73 seriously injured and 300 slightly injured.

Fears that hundreds of employees of the Westphalian Anhalt Explosive Works at Reinsdorf, 3 miles from here were killed in an explosion now appear to have been exaggerated. It seems that out of 300 men working at the time of the explosion 200 have been accounted for after a systematic search, while many of the inhabitants of the district fled after the first explosion and so escaped further explosions the last of which sent 2,000 bricks and parts of machinery flying over an area of 3 miles.

An earlier message stated:

Over 100 people are believed to have been killed in an explosion at Reinsdorf, near Wittenberg. The entire explosives workshops, were destroyed and many houses in the vicinity were demolished. All window panes within a radius of several miles were smashed.

Ambulances were engaged for several hours carrying mutilated bodies and dying workmen from the debris to a hastily erected shed where Red Cross nurses and doctors from all over the district gathered for duty.

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BUNGLING AT QUETTA

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The undersigned arrived at Karachi with four Bombay nurses, three doctors, and medical requisites on 8th June. The wounded and the refugees are arriving by all trains. Schools are converted into hospitals and refugee camps. Karachi workers, national and social, are doing their best. I have been daily visiting hospitals, refugee camps and sufferers in private houses. Their distress is acute and their loss is appalling. Having read all Simla and Quetta communiques and seen sufferers and workers, I feel bound to voice their views and sentiments. They pointedly ask:—

(1) Why relief parties were shut out?

(2) Why digging operations were discontinued on account of stench from 3rd June?

(3) If masks could stand poison gas, why couldn't they stand stench?

(4) How could Quetta authorities claim full capacity to handle situation, refuse admission to relief parties, and at the same time suspend digging operations to save those buried under debris?

(5) Why did A.G.G. Quetta, turn down the offers of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Punchayats of Sindh towns, the Karachi Municipal Corporation and other public bodies for relief operations from the very beginning?

(6) Why did the A.G.G. Quetta, wire to the Bombay Mayor and decline his offer for doctors and nurses on 6th June, whereas trains have been arriving in Karachi loaded with wounded and yet with very scanty medical attendance?

(7) In Bihar earthquake, the authorities co-operated with Congress for relief work. In Karachi, I notice Red-Tapeism, Officialism and subtle attempt to isolate and in some cases humiliate white cap men, who are Congressmen.

(8) Worst of all, victims complain bitterly about the report of sealing up Quetta for one year. They are absolutely penniless. How long can they live on public and private charity, when their own belongings are buried under debris?

(9) Will Government listen to their demand and start digging operations without delay? Equity and humanity demand, they should.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA

Karachi, June 12.

Dock Workers' Union Dispute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan in a lengthy statement to the press has made various allegations against me and my friends.

The charges that he has been pleased to level against me and my friends compel me to clarify the various points raised in his statement for the general public.

The general public knows fully well how under very adverse circumstances my frends and I started and built the Bombay Dockworkers' Union. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan joined the Union two months before the general electitn of the Union. The Executive of the Union, of which I was then the president, took him into the executive and elected as the vice-president of the union. Barely two months had elapsed after he joined the Union when he joined hands with the agents of the stevedores and created trouble in the union. With the help of those agents Mr. Khan became the president. I gave my assent to it because I did not want the Union to be broken up. Though he was the president the work was actually carried on by me and my friends. He was not coming to the Union office even once in a month.

So far as his allegations about his representation in the A.I.T.U.C etc. is concerned the provisional committee of the workers have made them amply clear in the press and I need not dwell on them at any length. His reference to the provisional committee as well-known deprecators and others who are out to break the union is most mischievous. I can say ctegorically that it is these workers who built up the union and not Mr. Khan. Mr. Khan or no Khan the workers will carry on their work. He may rest assured on that account. So far as his allegation that his secretary was assaulted in the dock area is concerned I can only say that it has come to me as a news.

I now come to the religious issue in which Mr. Khan lays so much stress and wastes so much of space in the press. He tells curious stories about the Quoran, Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Irfan. Let me place the facts as they happened in 1932 at the time of the strike before the public.

One morning to our surprise we saw a number of copies of Quoran kept at some of the gates by some members of the backward section among the workers. It was neither engendered nor encouraged by the strike committee. As a matter of fact it was made clear in a public meeting that we had nothing whatever to do with placing the Quoran there and that we must depend for our success upon the relentless struggle against the exploiters.

At that time our duty was not to proclaim a crusade against religion or Quoran. Now that the Quoran was placed there does Mr. Khan suggest that I should have plucked them off the gates and created trouble in our own ranks, especially when it was our sole task to keep up the solidarity of the workers? Was not Mr. Khan aware when he wrote this that our task at that time was not to precipitate trouble in our own ranks over the Quoran but that ours was mainly the furtherance of the class-struggle?

Mr. Khan says that I had invited Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Irfan to the Docks. This is untrue. No doubt Maulana Irfan did come to the docks during the period of the strike of his own accord. He was asked by the workers in the open meeting the reason of his visit. He said that he came to the docks to see for himself what was really taking place, as the information given to his paper was being challenged by others. He further said that he had not come there to work against the Union. After seeing the situation he said that he was absolutely in sympathy with the strike.

It is a fact that the Bombay Dock workers do collect a religious fund called the Niaz fund. But this has nothing to do with the Union nor do the Union officials collect it. It is collected separately in the galla or sealed boxes in the hotels by workers of different departments to be utilised for funerals, accidents or any religious meetings, etc. I have never given any support to any special religious functions.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. SHETTY.

(We cannot publish any mors letters on this controversy.—Editor.)

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Appointment Of Trade Commissioner Considered Unnecessary

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA June 14

I understand that the reason why the Government of India" have not so far found it necessary to appoint a Trade Commissioner in Japan, is that the working of the Trade Agreement has proved so satisfactory from India's point of view, that the need for nwatching it in Japan through an Agent has not been felt.

The Japanese have honoured their word both in letter and spirit and have allayed the fears entertained in some quarters that they would devise means of getting over the agreement.

COTTON GROWERS BENEFIT.

The figures for fourteen months of the agreement already available show that whereas Japan was entitled under the agreement to send out to India 477,997,260 square yards of cloth, she has actually sent 76,827,686 yards less, and India has exported to Japan over 2,000,000 bales of cotton, which is half a million more than Japan need have bought to put into the Indian market her quota of cotton piecegoods

Considering however the imports of Japanese cloth through the Kathiawar ports for consumption in Indian States, it may be calculated that Japan has on the whole exhausted her quota for India, whereas she has bought more cotton from India and thereby helped the cotton growers to realize good prices.

The Ottawa Agreement's working is now under examination for the second report is not expected to yield an equally good story. The other hand it would once again raise bitter controversies. However the Indo-Japanese agreement has strengthened the hands of those who advocate agreements with foreign countries like Italy, Germany and U. S. A. for the sake of a better export trade.

"WHITHER SILVER"?

(Continued from page 6.)

to-day, towards the highlands of restored health and abounding prosperity.

But how, it will be asked, can industry be improved and trade expanded? Firstly by restoring confidence, and inducing men of enterprise to launch out,—overcoming present obstructions,—discovering new fields of activity,—and so creating opportunities for reasonable and profitable undertakings that are at present neglected owing to the excessive risks involved.

Those who have paid me the compliment of reading my "India's Plight: Debts Doubled: Development Dammed," (now in its Fifth Edition), will know that I recognise that many causes have contributed to the great fall in the average level of wholesale prices throughout the world since 1920. But the final conclusion to which one is forced, is that, at its root, the trouble from which the whole world is suffering to-day, is nevertheless a monetary one. Briefly, the Governments of the West have failed to multiply the purchasing tools of the world, and the opportunities of the masses to acquire those tools, "at the same rate, and to the same degree that science and invention have multiplied man's powers of production, distribution, and consumption of the good things of the earth."

Western Governments' Failure.

Indeed, the Governments of the West have not only failed in this direction. They have done worse. They have acquiesced in legislation, gathered by interested parties, making silver money tools next to worthless for monetary purposes in the West. Further, they have quietly ousted the Monarchy from its immemorial right and privilege of managing its own Mints at which the people could present their silver and gold for testing, and stamping with the King's effigy, so as to certify to its fineness and weight as good money. And lastly, in Great Britain, they have surrendered their right to issue their own State Paper Currency, to a private banking company which publishes no accounts, and manages the nation's vitally important currency on esoteric principles which are a complete mystery to the general public.

The results of these various deeds of omission and commissions have been that "private monetary interests in the West have managed to secure."

(1) A restriction of precious metals for monetary purposes to one metal only—gold.

(2) A great monopoly, in effect, of that metal; and so, immense, overwhelming world-power.

(3) A widespread monopoly in effect, of the issue of currency, money, and credit; and so

(4) Control of the economic welfare of a large portion of the world through so called Central or Reserve Banks. (Twenty-six of such banks, all openly linked to the Financial Powers of the West, have been created since the close of the Great War).

Results Of The War

As soon as the world had recovered from the grave consequences of the establishment of the gold money monopoly in the seventies of last century, and of the clinching of that monopoly by the closing of the Indian Mints to the public to the free coinage of silver in 1893, the enormous output of gold from the newly-discovered gold field in South Africa enabled the great gold money monopoly of Western financiers to be worked fairly smoothly. But with the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, the whole structure at once collapsed, and Europe found itself carrying on mainly by aid of State Paper Currencies. This condition of affairs continued till 1918 when,—the War having come to an end,—the Gold Financial Interests of the West took immediate steps to regain their lost monopoly. Credits were restricted; currency contracted; and Great Britain's financiers actually managed to restore the gold monetary standard in the United Kingdom in 1925; and, by aid of the now wholly-discredited Hilton-Young Commission, in India in 1926.

But, owing to the colossal War debts incurred by all the belligerents, the vast volumes of State Paper Currencies issued to help in the conduct of war, and the huge obligations of most of Europe to the United States of America (who for three years or more impartially supplied all sides with war necessaries), the financial equilibrium of the world was wholly deranged; and so the United Kingdom was forcibly pushed off the gold standard in 1931; and most other countries followed except the U. S. A., France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. (Germany still claims to be on a gold basis; but will not, or cannot, pay gold).

Restoring Gold Standard.

Now comes the vital point of this story. Western Financiers' attempts to restore the gold monetary standard immediately after the close of the War, have more or less wrecked the entire world. For the restriction of credit and contraction of currency destroyed confidence. Stocks had to be sacrificed to meet bank overdrafts. Prices commenced to fall, and fell steadily till 1929, when a veritable collapse occurred that has reduced agriculture and other industries to the neighbourhood of bankruptcy. Business shrank not only in money-values but also in volume. Profits disappeared. Many concerns crashed. As business dwindled, unemployment rapidly increased. Government, with no insight at all (or more probably, over-ruled by Whitehall,—itself under the thumb of myopic, gold-minded, financial interests), piled on more and more taxation. The less the people were able to earn, the more heavily they were taxed. And that in truth is where we still are to-day,—unemployment awful,—trade less than it was several years back,—and taxation screwed up to the very top notch.

Raise Prices.

How are we to escape from this terrible mess in which the stubbornness of Western financiers and the incompetence and feebleness of Western politicians have landed us. The course is no longer open to doubt. Just as ten years of continuously "falling" prices chill, numb, and paralyse the most enterprising of producers, transporters, and industrialists, so a period of steadily "rising" prices heartens, encourages, and stimulates every man who most matters, in both town and country. So we must raise prices. There is no question as to the soundness of this policy. Listen to the recommendations of the Macmillan Committee of June 1931. "The stabilisation of prices at approximately the present level would be a "serious disaster" for all countries of the world alike" (para 267, Chapter II., Part II., Macmillan Report). "Our objective should be, 'first of all,' To Raise Prices A Long Way Above Present Level" (para 275, Macmillan Report).

How To Do It?

The next question is—"How can a prolonged, steady rise of the level of wholesale prices throughout the world best be effected?" The British Chancellor has only one suggestion to offer, and that is that the banks should grant credits on exceptionally cheap terms. (Why the wretched bankers who have more bad overdrafts, loans, and similar assets on their books, than at any time within living memory, should be expected to run further risks, it is difficult to see!) This policy, if it can be dignified by such a name, has been a complete failure,—for obvious reasons.

And now comes President Roosevelt who hopes to raise world prices by utilising silver (as well as gold) as a basis for the world's currency. And he certainly has succeeded within the limits of the United States; though whether a policy of this kind can be successful over a world-wide area, without the co-operation of other nations, is open to doubt. But why should we not co-operate? Is it not clearly the wisest course to take? Is there any other way of raising world-prices, failing which, according to the Macmillan Committee, we shall surely be involved in "serious disaster"?

Man is a tool-using animal. Without tools,—certainly without Money-Tools—there could be no civilisation as we see it to-day. A plough, a loom, a train,—all instruments of a sort assist man in certain ways. Money—his Purchasing Tool—helps him to obtain what he needs. And though a plethora of money may not by some theorists be regarded as real wealth, (any more than a plethora of ploughs, looms, or trains where they are not needed), there can be no doubt that a "shortage" of essential tools would delay and check man's progress.

And is it not a shortage of active Purchasing Power, i.e. Money Tools in daily use "in the hands of the great masses of the people" of all countries that explains to-day's shrinking trade and increasing unemployment?

How to enable the great masses of the people to come into possession of,—to earn—more Purchasing Power,—that's the question.

"Saviour of Civilisation."

And here it is, I submit, that the precious metal—Silver—can to-day play the part of saviour of our civilisation. I would ask your readers to regard Silver "not" merely as an object of bazaar speculation,—"not" simply as a commodity suitable for the bullion dealers' trade,—"not" even as an international metal useful for settling trade balances between country and country, but rather as the poor man's vitally important and constantly needed Purchasing Tool, Store of Wealth, Standard of Deferred Payments, and daily Measure or Standard of Value.

The Government of Bombay and most other civilised Governments take stringent legislative precautions to preserve intact and free from the minutest variation the public Measures of Weight, Capacity, and Length. And yet Government continue to shut their eyes to the fact that the Measure of Value—the most important measure of all—has undergone in recent years the grossest distortion; so much so that the public—in particular, agricultural interests,—have been cheated (no other word fits the case) in the most barefaced manner of a half of the rewards of their industry. The fields tilled and cultivated by the same expenditure of time and labour and yielding the same crops as they did five or six years ago, to-day earn only half the number of rupees as then. Yet Land Revenue is much the same, whilst the cost of necessaries from overseas is greater owing to increased taxation by the Customs Authorities.

These grave injustices must be remedied forthwith. The distortion in the value of the rupee must be corrected. Prices "Must" Be Raised, as that group of most distinguished experts—the Macmillan Committee, pointed out in measured and solemn terms four years ago.

The Right Way.

The present noxious policy of sales of India's monetary silver must cease forthwith. (Hundreds of lakhs of the Indian taxpayers' money have already been thrown down the Government financial sink in the form of losses on sale prices by these pernicious sales; and the money received has not even been used to buy gold for the Currency Reserve as recommended by the ill-starred Hilton-Young Commission!)

The next step must be to recognise that, most of the monetary gold in the world being out of use so far as the greater part of the world is concerned (nearly a half is hoarded by the U. S. A. against internal disintegration, and nearly a half by France as a War Chest in case of yet another onslaught by Germany), Silver has become more "precious" than ever; and is, in truth, a first class basis for the currencies of all Asiatic, American, Central African, and Tropical countries. "Over one-half of the population of the world like, and regularly use, Silver currency."

Thirdly, it must be understood that for India's 353,000,000 of people with their vast internal and overseas trade, silver money is safer and more appropriate to India than paper notes based in a large measure on paper securities, and the inconvertible "sterling" paper currency of Great Britain.

Fourthly, it is to the interest of the great majority of the people of India to join hands with President Roosevelt and aim, not merely at raising the "sterling" and gold price of silver, but what is much more important, at "raising the general level of prices in India and throughout the world." Every expert (including the members of the Macmillan Committee) considers this essential to save agriculture and other industries from "serious disaster." This can only be done by opening up "new sources of monetary supplies"

Not Borrowed On Interest Terms from money-lenders and Banks.

Fifthly, our aim should therefore be to re-open the Mints of India to the people of India to the free coinage of good, standard silver rupees, of unlimited legal tender for the settlement of all debts, and in co-operation with the United States of America, and any other country who cared to join this new League of Silver-and-Gold Money nations. All experience tends to prove that such a remonetisation of Silver would correct the present gross distortion of the rupee, and restore the average level of wholesale prices to that of 1928-29—a possible rise of 75 to 100 per cent. on the present figures.

No Alternative.

I submit that there is no alternative to this policy that is not grossly unjust and highly dangerous for India, and a source of strength to her great competitors in the Far East.

The best answer to your question—"Whither Silver?" is, I venture to assert—"Back to its honoured position of by-gone years—a partner with gold as the co-supporter of the far-flung currencies of India and the Empire."

It should never be forgotten that it was by aid of the good old silver rupee, issued from Open Mints, that India imported more silver and gold than any other country in the world, and gradually grew in economic stature till she became the greatest overseas Division of the British Empire.

Conservative Incubus On India's Progress

KUNZRU'S INDICTMENT

Constitution Saddled With Parliamentary Majority

BUT WITH SPIRIT OF PILGRIMS WE WILL ONE DAY REMOVE ALL BARRIERS, HE SAYS

POONA, June 13.

Pandit Kunzru, Vice-President of the Servants of India Society, addressed last evening a select gathering of about 300 guests, who had responded to the invitation of the Society at an 'At Home' given by the Society in celebration of the 30th Anniversary of its foundation. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the President of the Society, was in the chair.

Pandit Kunzru, whom Mr. Devadhar described as the "Member in charge of the political portfolio of the Society" reviewed at length the various activities of the Society and emphasised that the underlying principle governing their activities in the different spheres was that of developing a healthy civic spirit in the people and by rousing their inner consciousness to make them fitter to chalk out their own destinies.

INCUBUS OF CONSERVATIVES.

Referring to the political situation the speaker said: "Unsatisfactory as the White Paper was, the report of the Joint Select Committee was worse and as a result of the discussions in the House of Commons those provisions of the Bill relating to the transfer of power have been further whittled down." It seemed to him that the Bill had been so designed as to make any political change in the future system of government in India, in any important respect, impossible without the sanction of the Conservative Party in England.

DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP.

Examining the activities of the Society Pandit Kunzru said that members were engaged in the field of Labour, uplift of the Depressed Classes, village reconstruction, temperance propaganda, scout movement etc. However diverse the field there was one common principle running through all their activities, namely, the raising of the general level of the people in order that the level of Indian leadership might be high and that leadership might be effective. Their object either in the Labour field, or among the Depressed Classes, or in village reconstruction work, was, therefore to train up men from among the people themselves who would ultimately be able to speak for themselves and lead the community.

TRAINING THE YOUTH.

Their scout movement, the Seva Samithi Boy Scouts Association, aimed at the development of patriotism in the younger boys. While the main principles governing the movement were the same as those laid down by Lord Baden Powell, they were adapted to the environments in India. Thus they placed before the boys the examples of their national leaders and heroes and such other things as would make a strong appeal to their sentiments and imagination. There were now over 30,000 scouts and he hoped that as the political situation in the country rapidly changed there would be a greater demand for trained young men and that the benefits of such a movement would then be more widely appreciated.

IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE PROGRESS.

Discussing the political situation Pandit Kunzru emphasised that our objections to the India Bill were not based on this or that detail, but they were of a fundamental character. He asked: "Does it give us the power that we believe we ought to have in the immediate future? Does it enable us to advance politically in the future? Does it enable us to solve the economic problems which have now become urgent and which are giving a new turn to the politics of the country? I am afraid that the answer to all these questions must be uniformly 'no'. The Bill has been hedged in with safeguards so as to make it impossible for us to make any real progress."

CIVIL SERVICE ENTRENCHED.

Pandit Kunzru cited the instance of the Civil Service, the Indianisation of which had been urged as early as 70 years ago by the late Dadabhoy Naoroji. While now it was possible to make changes in the proportion of Indians in the Civil Service by executive orders the Bill laid down that such changes should take place only by an amending act.

CHAIN OF PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY.

Proceeding the speaker pointed out that hitherto it was possible that the political changes in England might prove of advantage to Indians. But the Bill ensured that Indian progress would not be dependent on the fortunes of any political party in England, but that it would have to depend on a Parliamentary majority, which meant that it would be dependent on the Conservative Party in England.

The most stringent economic measures had been taken to prevent us from giving preference to Indian economic interest.

IN SPIRIT OF PILGRIMS.

Pandit Kunzru concluded: 'We are helpless to-day to resist the onslaughts of those who are opposed to us, but I hope that as time goes on and as the sense of solidarity among us grows we shall be able to remove all the barriers that have been deliberately placed on our way. When that time comes, you and I may not know, but if we work in the spirit of pilgrims whose duty is ever to go forward then that day will dawn on us sooner than many of us may be inclined to believe."—A. P.

MYSTERY OF THE EARTHQUAKE

(Continued from page 6.)

approach their area or province; and if not for anything else, out of gratitude for this merciful escape, the fortunate ones, ought to contribute for the relief of the unfortunate victims of this terrible disaster. God forbid, but still it is well to remember, it is their turn to-day, it may be ours to-morrow. Any area may become a 'Quake zone at any moment. None can be certain where destiny is guided by such whims of nature. Last year Baluchees sympathised with the terrible lot of Beharis. To-day Beharis pity the horrible fate of Baluchies.

Mrs. HUBBACK IN CAR COLLISION

Her Jamadar Receives Injuries

RANCHI, June 14

Mrs. Hubback, wife of the Home member to Bihar Government, was involved in a motor accident this afternoon when another car, driven by Sardar Bahadur Thappa, Gurkha military police, collided with her car. Both Mrs. Hubback and Sardar Bahadur were uninjured though the cars were badly damaged.

Mrs. Hubback's Jamadar has been injured.—A.P.

Kashmir Contractors' Fine Reduced

SRINAGAR, June 14

The fine of Rs. 754,822, imposed by the Kashmir Government on Messrs. Spedding Dinga Singa and Co., Forest Contractors, for alleged illicit felling of trees which had occurred in the forests under their working charge has been reduced by the Maharaja of Kashmir to a fine of Rs. 150,000 only. —A.P.

VAPEX WILL STOP THAT COLD
A drop on your handkerchief, breathed often, carries healing vapours into the nose and throat, relieving congestion and killing the germs.

MAX BAER LOSES HEAVY-WEIGHT TITLE

Braddock Outpoints Hebrew Over Fifteen Rounds

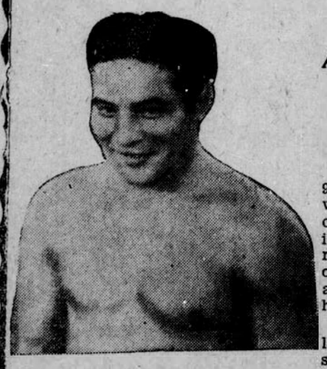
NEW YORK, June 14.

At the Madison Square Garden Bowl, Long Island, James Braddock defeated Max Baer on points for the World's Heavyweight Championship in a fifteen round bout.—Reuter's Special Service.

Baer's defeat will cause little sorrow in boxing circles. Since defeating Carnera, the Hebrew fighter lost his head and became unpopular through sheer braggadocio. Now Baer's stock has slumped and he will no longer be able to demand the earth for defending the heavy weight title.

Not Impressive

A former dock labourer who a year ago was receiving the American equivalent of the dole, has staggered the boxing world by outpointing the champion Max Baer in a fifteen round bout,



Max Baer.

thus becoming the new heavy-weight champion of the world.

Braddock who brought off a tremendous longshot to the great delight of millions of Americans, has won fame and much-needed fortune in a night.

Baer was only a shadow of the Baer who won the title from Carnera. Most ringside critics thought Baer had been painted too brightly and that he is just another heavy-weight as to-night proved. They said that as Tommy Loughran and Ernie Schaaf had done, a boxer could always beat Baer.

Braddock's victory was due to a wonderful late rally in which he outboxed Baer and made him look far from the terrible fighter he was reputed to be Not once did Braddock stop trying and often forcing Baer to the ropes he landed scores of fine blows to the head.

His boxing in the last four rounds was much better than Baer's Latter throughout appeared overconfident, though he did not clown so much as usual.

Towards the end when he saw the means of making big money disappearing he tried desperately for a knockout but failed.

Baer's forts was in fighting otherwise he was never really effective.

Baer To Quit

Broadcasting after the fight Baer said he would quit the ring.

BRADDOCK ON TOP.

Braddock won the first, second, sixth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth rounds. The third and eleventh were even. Braddock continually got in left and right jabs to the jaw and body and carefully evaded Max's attempts to land terrific rights. Max clowned in the second round, but Braddock boxed well. Throughout he landed several right hooks to the face and one to the heart and tried a two fisted attack which landed an overarm right to the jaw. Baer replying with both fists to the body.

The crowed booed Baer in the fourth round for something which was not apparent Baer waving a sareastic acknowledgement. Baer thoroughly warned up in the sixth and attached vicious-eight round but smrang up very quickly and landed a right to the head, and had most of the round.

Braddock becoming ragged the pace slackened in the tenth round Baer landed what appeared to be a low blow in the eleventh round. From the twelfth onwards it was nearly all Braddock. Baer getting in occasional hooks to the jaw and head and Braddock punches to the head and left and right hooks and jabs.

Baer rope was forced to the fourteenth and again in the fifteenth where Braddock sent over a crashing right to the jaw.

Broadcasting after the fight Bear said he would quit the ring, but the threat is not taken seriously by the papers. Most critics think Braddock is not a great champion but a very powerful hitter.

So This Is Monsoon!

Bombay's Unique Experience: Terrific Peals Of Thunder And Lightning Make Citizens Nervous

BOMBAY, Friday.

The oldest citizens in Bombay do not remember more terrific thunder than was heard in the early hours of this morning.

Men women and children were rudely awakened from their sleep at about 2 a.m. with the thundering crash of the clouds accompanied with lightning which penetrated even closed rooms and halls.

The peals of thunder like the bombardment of a hundred mighty guns continued till 4 a.m. and for two hours many residents had to rise from their beds fearing the buildings they lived in might at any time crash or collapse with disastrous results.

The peals continued at intervals and in some buildings children screamed with fright as if the end of the world had come. After Bihar and Quetta earthquakes people have become so panicky that last night's visitation made some of them feel that the end had come and that they would not see the light of the day any more. Some of the buildings in the city even shook and trembled with the terrific peals of thunder while doors and windows rattled and shook.

The thunder and lightning was accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain which continued till 4 a.m. when the rain subsided and the thunder and lightning also ceased, giving relief to the awakened who had peaceful slumber afterwards. In spite of the rain the heat and sultry atmosphere returned again after daybreak. The morning broke with sunshine as usual but cloudy skies give promise of more rain.

Yesterday Colaba Observatory recorded 1.30 inches of rain. St. George's Hospital 2.90, J. J. Hispital 3.45. Rainfall from Jnue 1st up to date is recorded as under: Colaba; 1.89 St. George's Hospital 5.68, J. J. Hospital 5.34.

Dr. Roy, Director of Colaba Observatory is of opinion that the monsoon is now on Bombay with all its customary features.

MONSOON IS AMIDST US!

A Discourse On Festival Of Rain-coats And Umbrella Dealers

BY "FEROGGY."

I watched the monsoon break!

It did burst last night at about 9-30 in the Fort area and somewhat earlier in other parts of the city and suburbs, and the change in the weather and the torrential rain—the first heavy downpour of the season,—ought to convince any one that the monsoon had set in.

When I was sitting in the office last noon, a colleague of mine sarcastically remarked, "Forecasts say, to-day rains will set in, but the thermometer still seems to be zooming up. This much for your forecasts," with a snap of his fingers in my face!

Then the famous saying came back to my memory. "Hanging and wiving goes by destiny." I had half a heart to add "Raining" also. I skulked out, as one can't put up a bold face, when one's speculations go off like "Mae West problems" ("I done 'em wrong" stuff)

* * * *

In the evening, I was sitting with Dr. Roy, our weather-prophet, the well-known Meteorologist at the Colaba Observatory. A friend of his rang him up and was evidently joking about the rain that was much boosted, but had not materialised so far.

Dr. Roy smiled and pleaded patience. He added jokingly, "You know unless your patience is tried out, you won't get it."

However, he advised his friends to sit up in the night and watch for the rain!

Any one who feit the sultriness of the weather last evening, would have viewed Dr. Roy's assurance with pessimism and perhaps with concealed hostility!

But then Dr. Roy was talking with the latest weather reports in his hand. He had information that the monsoon current had strengthened at Poona and from Poona to Bombay was a matter of a few hours.

With faith and hope, I set out from Dr. Roy's place, (as weather forecasting is not my line and I have to accept things, without knowing how they happen.)

* * * *

At about half-past seven in the evening, a sharp downpour beat me back on to the steps of the Blavatsky Lodge. From Colaba to Chowpatty is a far cry indeed, but for an even stroll along the Chowpatty sea-face, I came there, wondering whether the throngs at Chowpatty were the last for the summer season.

That drizzle was for only a short while, one of those brief spells experienced during the last two or three days which shows that this year the monsoon has not burst all at once on a gasping and perspiring people, but it is gradually insinuating itself just as in the thin-end-of-the-wedge story!

I managed my way back to a hotel in the Fort area and while I was sweating away at my dinner-table (not that my food was too big a job for me, it is only due to weather) a torrential downpour accompanied by lightning and thunder, gave the first real indication that the monsoon had set in.

After finishing my work in the city, I started for my home in the suburbs by an electric train, at about half-past eleven.

Really, the monsoon had set in!

* * * *

The sombre appearance of the steely gray sky with overhanging clouds, the vast stillness all around except for a chirping cricket in a nearby bush, the rain drops driven by the wind into the face, all contributed to the strange, calm atmosphere that prevailed last night, in marked contract to the din and bustle of other nights, notwithstanding the late hour.

The eleven and odd miles of the railway track which I had to beat to reach my place, bore unmistakable evidence of the heavy rain which was general and spread over the whole city and the suburbs.

The wet, desolate platforms, the stilled hush and subdued anxiety among the passengers, who were hurrying home, lest they should get stranded on their way, the lonely, blimering streets, glowing under the municipal gas-lights, the chili wind that occasionally howled in one's ears, as it brushed past one's shoulders, the dark palm trees, beautifully silhouetted against a dim sky, half-lit by an hidden moon, dark building rising here and there in stately outline against an elusive background, all lent a unique charm to the entire scenery before my eyes, as the suburban train screeched along.

* * * *

I got down at the suburban sattion, which was completely wet. Little pools of water collected around the station. No more the gusto of these suburban dogs who bark on throughout the night at the slightest ruffle of a branch. No more the usual revelry in front of the suburban pan-shop, as the gramophone needle scratches out meaningless sounds, and as the friends and patrons of the pan-shop keeper cut vulgar jokes at one another as they await the cotton figures for the night!

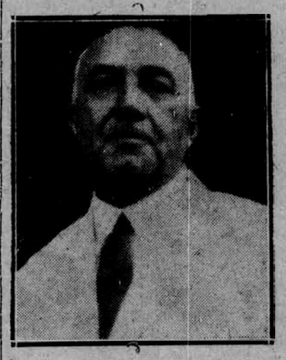
No more will the familiar four,—the dhobie, the hotel-waiter, the motor-cleaner and the "Dudh" Bhayya,—after their day's toil sit under the usual municipal light and play at dice and trade in luck! No longer will the pavement sleepers spread their mats as they lend themselves to gentle sleep. No! Those scenes are gone till perhaps the next summer.

* * * *

The dogs have ceased to bark, the goats have ceased to bleat, the donkeys have ceased to bray; but the "Goths have begun, where the Greeks had ended." And the frogs have begun, where the dogs have stopped !

And I thing, frogs, too, like the suburbs! But the suburban frogs are hopelessly noisy, though I cannot refute this with regard to the city frogs! After all frogs are frogs!

A Dublin message states that the Dail has ratified by 84 votes to 8 the recent Coal-Cattle Pact with Britain.



Mr. Justice J. D. Davar returned from Europe by Friday's Mail Boat.

Gains fast!

MANY BABIES whose mothers are unable to get . . . or keep . . . fresh milk —thrive on Klim. Klim is pure, fresh cows milk—powdered. It keeps *without refrigeration* in any climate. And doctors say Klim is excellent for babies.

Add water to Klim for delicious, nourishing milk to drink. You can use Klim for *all* purposes.

A sample tin of Klim will be sent to you if you cut this advertisement and send it to Messrs. MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Ltd., P. O. Box 773, Bombay with As. 2 to cover postage.—K. D.

THE MILK THAT KEEPS

DEATH TO BEDBUGS with FLIT POWDER

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF FAMOUS FLIT

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.,
Post Box 431, Bombay.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE

WITHOUT CALOMEL

and you'll jump out of bed feeling you could push a bus over

If you feel sour and sunk and the world looks punk, don't swallow a lot of salts, liquid paraffin, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives or harsh purgatives, and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

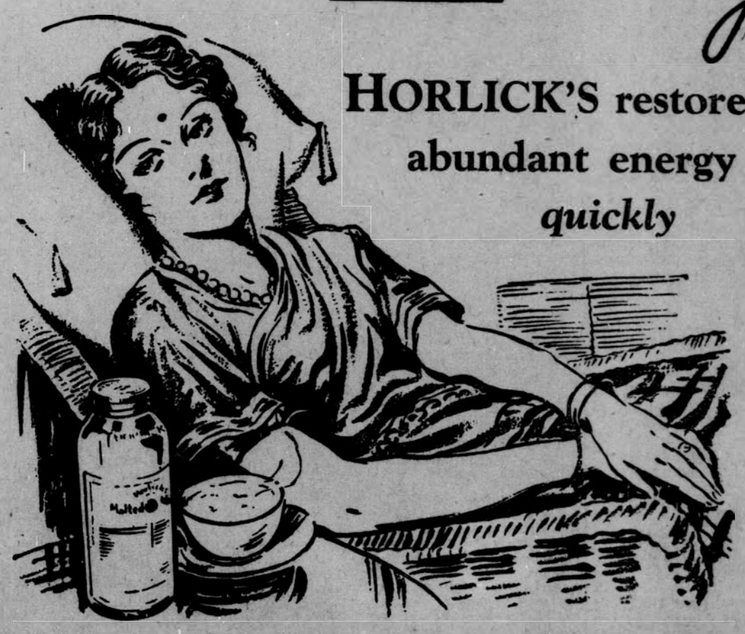
For they can't do it. They only move the bowels, and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The reason why you feel rotten is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel rotten. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those famous, sure-acting CARTERS LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts, amazing when it comes to making the bile flow freely. Stand out for Carters Pills, the famous sure-health kind. Look for the name Carters on the package.

Make a REAL recovery!

HORLICK'S restores abundant energy *quickly*



IN their anxiety to be up and about again, many people forget that the strain of illness takes a lot out of even the most robust system. Unless special care is taken weakness persists—though it may not be noticed.

Only *correct* nourishment can ensure a safe return to full health. That is why doctors everywhere recommend Horlick's Malted Milk throughout convalescence. Rich in natural energy-foods, Horlick's quickly brings back vigour; at the same time it also provides the body-building elements essential for repairing the wasted tissues. Above all, it is *so digestible* that the weakened, over-strained system has no difficulty in absorbing all its goodness.

As soon as you can, start on Horlick's. Take it regularly until you are thoroughly fit and strong again. Then you will know for certain that your health has been re-established on a good sound foundation.

HORLICK'S is *all* nourishment

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It gives both strength and energy. Besides a due proportion of protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin—pure energy-foods in the most directly assimilable form. Horlick's contains no starch and no waste-matter: it is 100 per cent nourishment. Partially pre-digested in manufacture, it is completely assimilated without strain on the digestion, and its energy-giving effect is rapid. It is a delicious drink, hot or cold, and is easily prepared: particularly nice when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

HORLICK'S The *Original* Malted Milk —100% ENERGY-GIVING NOURISHMENT

FOR PEACE & PROSPERITY TO YOU ALL

Industrial & Prudential

Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office:—BOMBAY. *Established—1913.*

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Total Assurances in force Above Three Crores.

Disability Benefit, Extended Assurance, Special Revival, Joint Life, Female Life and all other up-to-date privileges. Premiums Moderate.

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BONUS Whole Life, Rs. 22-8, Endowment, Rs. 18-0.

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Established 1919.

FIRE MARINE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Managing Agents
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIVAJI HAD NO COMMUNAL BIAS

Abdul Ali, Imperial Records Keeper's Tribute To Historical Congress

POONA, June 13.

"I have always refuted the arguments advanced by members of my community to the effect that Shivaji wanted to exterminate the Muslims and establish a purely Hindu Empire in India. Shivaji had no communal bias and had he succeeded in founding an Empire in India, it would have been an Empire, in which Hindus and Muslims would have enjoyed common rights and lived in peace and amity under the fostering care of the great Mahratta sovereign."

This observation was made by Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, keeper of the Imperial Records, the representative of the Government of India at the All-India Modern History Congress presiding over a meeting of the Congress recently.

A REVELATION.

Mr. Abdul Ali congratulated Prof. Potdar and other co-workers on the unqualified success of the Congress and hoped that this movement would grow from strength to strength. He also paid a handsome compliment to the Bharatha Ithihasa Samshodhaka Mandal remarking that its collection of exhibits of historic importance was a revelation to him. "To-day your collection is such that any country in the world would be proud of a like collection relating to its national history and greatness."—A. P.

GOLD AS MEDIUM OF TRANSFER

Calcutta Editor Says It Has Failed To Fulfil Its Function

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The abolition of gold as a medium of international exchange and its substitution by a system of cent. per cent. credit transfer was advocated by Mr. W. S. Irvine, editor of the Calcutta "Exchange Gazette", speaking at the weekly tiffin meeting of the Calcutta Rotary Club, at the Great Eastern Hotel, yesterday.

Mr. Irvine first showed how gold had failed to carry out the functions assigned to it in the matter of international trade and commerce. While the function of local currency, said Mr. Irwine, was to facilitate the exchange of products, the function of good by the control of local currencies was to maintain the baltnce of trade, the theory being, the automatic sequence that the export of gold would be followed by a depreciation of currency, a fall in prices, an increased demand for exports, an influx of gold an appreciation of cufrency and a rise in prices. That the results obtained did not meet with the demands of modern commerce was evident from the condition of the world to-day.

"The problem that now confronts us," continued Mr. Irvine, "is to find a medium of international exchange which will not possess the disadvantages of gold and will yet control local currency. From our day to day experience we find that cheques are the most convenient method of making payment. Is it not to be expected that, if the operation of the transfer of credit on a national scale is a success, that the application of the same idea to international trade relations will be as successful. In fact the major portion of the world's trade at present is conducted upon a transfer of credit basis and it is only a step to the transfer of credit upon a 100 per cent. basis.

UNIT OF CREDIT.

"If we assume, which we have every right to, that trade can be conducted upon a transfer of credit basis, it is logical that the unit of credit can only be a unit of calculation expressible in all currencies at a fixed level. I would suggest that the unit be called the "centum" the value of the centum to be expressed in one 100 units of each of the local currencies, for example, pennies in Britain, cents in America, centimes in France, and so on. Central control would be vested in the International Bank of Settlement, or call it Clearing House, local exchange banks would conduct all export and import business, and the reserve banks or banks of issue of each nation would be responsible for the parity of exchange by their control of local credit."

Mr. Irvine claimed that the adoption of the system he had outlined would reduce the possibility of a world war. His reason for saying so was that with the adoption of a credit unit the power of speculators to affect the currency of any nation would vanish and the world would be freed from the power of international finance, a power which was a very real danger to the peace of the world.—United Press.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTIONISM

Free Trade Principles Have Little Sense Of Reality To Problem

The Economic Committee of the League of Nations has just published a pamphlet of about 50 pages entitled "Considerations on the Present Evolution of Agricultural Protectionism".

The essential part of this pamphlet is the report prepared by the Economic Committee in accordance with a resolution of the 1934 Assembly, which asked that an investigation should be made into the consequences in industrial countries of agricultural protectionism and those of industrial protectionism in agricultural countries, special attention being given to "the extent to which the demand of agricultural countries for industrial goods is limited by their inability to sell their products in industrial countries which have increased their agricultural protection."

PROLONGING DEPRESSION.

In its report, the Economic Committee gives a summary analysis of the causes of disturbance of agricultural markets and of the collapse in prices that occurred after 1930. Countries which exported agricultural products were the chief victims, whilst farmers in importing countries with a shortage of crops appealed to their Governments and to national solidarity, claiming all kinds of measures of protection; increased duties, rationing of imports, the progressive reduction of the proportion of foreign products admitted in the various preparations, bounties for production, export bounties, "schemes", monopolies and various other forms of planned economy. The Economic Committee points out that the policy of intensive protectionism practised would be understandable and more difficult to criticise had it achieved its object; but facts have proved that it tends to prolong the depression and has nothing in common with a moderate protectionism which would be quite compatible with the normal function of international trade.

NO ANALOGY.

The Committee puts forward the idea that, kept within reasonable limits, as practised before the war, agricultural protectionism represents indeed only one form of voluntary redistribution of national wealth to which it is hardly fair to apply the abstract standards of pure economic criticism.

It would show little sense of reality to endeavour to apply free trade principles to agricultural problems and to plead in favour of the abolition of any form of protection. The only practical aim which we can set before us is, in the Economic Committee's view, to determine what are the limits which should be placed on this form of mutual social aid, in order to prevent it from becoming harmful to the normal development of international economic relations.

The Committee endeavours to show how desirable it is that the farmer who himself enjoys protection should understand that agricultural protection, even more than industrial protection, can only be truly effective provided it is moderate. The report mentions certain harmful consequences which resulted whenever protection went beyond reasonable limits.

COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS.

In its conclusions, the Committee makes the following statement:

"An analysis of the situation permits of the conclusion that the maintenance of a normal current of agricultural imports on the part of the industrial countries is in keeping with the true interests of the nation as a whole and of the agricultural producers in particular. Such a conclusion is obviously incompatible with the existence of unduly restrictive quotas, but it does not in any sense exclude the maintenance of reasonable protectionist duties.

"There are certain signs moreover which point to an improvement in world prices, and this will not fail to facilitate a gradual return to the moderate form of protection which was the rule in the past and which achieved its purpose without involving, for the national systems of economy or for international relations, the dangers briefly described above."

POST-WAR PROTECTION.

The personal opinion by Sir Frederick Leith Ross on "agrarian protection in Europe in the post-war period", which forms Annex I to the report, examines successively the periods prior to and since 1929. It gives an abundance of statistics which facilitate the understanding of the facts set forth in the note.

SECRETARIAT'S NOTE.

Annex II is the Secretariat's note on "the General Evolution of agriculture at the end of the 19th century and before the world war in relation to the growth of agricultural protection". It examines successively the effects of the agricultural competition of the overseas countries which began to be felt in Europe about 1870, especially as regards wheat. It contains a statement on the agricultural depression in Europe between 1875 and 1895 and on the effects of that depression. It then considers the development of agricultural protectionism in Germany, France and other European countries, and in the United States and the British Dominions and the commercial policy of the United Kingdom.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Oliver Wendell Holmes

(BY N. H. P.)

The death of Mr. Justice Holmes, who retired as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1932 in his ninety-first year, removes a great and powerful personality from the legal world to-day. His decisions form a body of doctrine to which our time can provide no parallel. A son of the author of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, he had great learning, but still more, he had a powerful, forward—reaching mind, and many of his views, which once seemed heterodoxes are now part of the canon. For to him, law was an elastic tissue clothing a growing body and his business was not only to "declare" it, but to "make" it as Mansfield made the English Commercial Law a century and a half ago, and as John Marshall created a larger part of the American Constitution. He was also a great academic jurist.

His Liberalism

His liberalism was not of the type of a "vague and windy hope". It was the attitude of a mind which had risen above the static conception of life and institutions, and, within the limits of the law as it exists, was prepared to apply a higher philosophic view to the decision of practical affairs. Life, said Holmes, is a constant change and flow: certainty is an illusion, and repose is not the destiny of man. Life is a struggle and no man can afford to be or is allowed to be out of the fight. This struggle is no mere absorption in concrete, and lower ends and aims, It is simply a necessity of a fuller and better life. And it gains an added splendour at every point from its relation to a dimly apprehended, Omniscient, All-powerful, Unknowable One, an Infinite, Universal Law.

As A Judge

His Judicial decisions are the continuous and fruitful expression of a settled outlook on life and society, and on law as the part of it most concerning him—an outlook and not a dogmatic system. It was the spirit of "Thou shalt live and not formalize". Holmes' work was a constant application of this precept and warning. As Justice Cardozo has well said, no one has been able to combat more effectively than he the repression of a formula, the tyranny of tags and tickets. Law was for him no logical scheme of deduction from fixed postulates, but a living, active and flexible organ of the social order, capable of assimilating and consolidating the new conceptions evoked by new conditions.

A Great Dissenter

Holmes and Brandeis have been called the great dissenters. Holmes dissented from old thought patterns in favour of new ones. He knew that growth is the law of life; that only change is changeless; that men must be free to pioneer new pathways to new El Dorados. For ninety-four years, he remained "invincibly young". He brought to the Nation's altar the winnowed wisdom of years, but his heart was a boy's heart to the end. "Historic continuity" he said "with the past is not a duty, it is only a necessity".

As A Soldier

Early in life, he enrolled himself as a volunteer in the Civil War. Thrice he was seriously wounded. From the war, he came out, active and alert in body, with a mind enlarged and fortified by the lessons of war. In due course when he became a judge, he brought to his task "the soldierly spirit of loyal and disciplined acceptance of the task assigned to him". From 1870 onwards, for about ten years, he lectured in the Harvard Law School. In 1873, he produced his masterpiece the 12th edition of Kent's Commentaries. Meanwhile, he edited the American Law Review, in the pages of which, he put his ideas into provisional shape.

Lowell Lectures

In 1880, he was invited to deliver a course of Lowell lectures. Within a year, those lectures were published under the comprehensive title of "The Common Law". In a short time, the book achieved a world wide reputation. It soon took a place with the classical works of Blackstone and Kent.

In a general way Holmes knew little and cared less whether any man chose to label him as realist, pragmatist, idealist, or what not. During his visits to England, he acquired many friends. Not the laest of Holmes' accomplishments, was being a brillant talker, being in that respect like his father, though in a manner all his own.

His Last Will

Holmes left a legacy under his will, to the United States Government, whereby it will be possible to award scholarships to fifteen law students from schools throughout the United States. Seniors from law schools of the United States will be eligible for scholarships not exceeding one thousand dollars, which will enable them to study in the court and in the halls of Congress.

The fund of approximately dol. 200,000 would be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury and disbursed under the direction of the Chief Justice. Portraits of former justices of the Supreme Court ill also be purchased, from the Fund.

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BENARES TO TIBET ON FOOT

BENARES, June 13.

Dr. Durgadas Bhattacharya, and Messrs. Chakravarti Suresh Chandra Mukherjee, Dwaraka Prasad Jaiswal and Bisheswar Nath Pandeya, five members of the Benares Tourist Club have reached Almorah from Benares. They started for Kailas in Tibet on foot on the 8th of June. They intend to complete their journey within forty-five days.—United Press.

MOVEMENTS OF TERRORISTS

Village Committees For Policing

MUNSHIGANJ, June 12.

A conference of Presidents and members of Union Boards and head-masters of some high schools in Bikrampur was held yesterday in the compound of Munshiganj thana. Mr. Blair, the District Magistrate, and Mr. Grassby, the Superintendent of the Intelligence Branch, addressed the conference. Mr. Blair said that in order to watch the movements of terrorists and those whose movements have been restrained special police force was deputed to Munshiganj sub-division, but for many considerations this state of things should not continue.

He cited the case of Chittagong district where suspects and internees had been placed under the vigilance of village committees and he proposed to do the same in Bikrampur also and to withdraw the special police force. After some discussion it was decided that in the villages in which there are suspects and persons whose movements have been restrained village committees consisting of leading and influential men will be formed and the suspects and internees will be placed under those committees.

The Committee members are to mix with them and talk with them freely and to persuade them to give up terroristic tendency by argument and reasoning. The committees are to report any breach committed by those whose movements have been restricted. If any committee recommends for withdrawal of restrictions put on any person that will receive due consideration at the hands of the authorities.

The Circle officers were deputed to tour over the sub-division and to form such village committees in consultation with the people of the village.—United Press.

WORLD PRESS AGENCY PLANNED BY JAPANESE

Papers To Set Up Plans To End Purchase Of News From Foreign Services

Tokio (By Mail)—When plans that the Foreign Office is supporting materialize, Japanese newspaper will receive their foreign news entirely through Japanese sources.

Preparations are being made to establish a Japanese news agency modelled broadly on The Associated Press and it will station correspondents in the principal cities of the world. The intention is to supply to the newspapers world news reported by Japanese journalist instead of as at present depending on foreign agencies, which supply Rengo and other Japanese distributors.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota referred to the matter in an address to the Governors' conference recently. He said Japan felt the need of ample and accurate foreign news "to foster a correct appreciation of Japan's international postition and of our mission in East Asia."

He compiained that some agencies disseminated news that tended to be imginary or exaggerated.

The Japan Times points out that though the foreign services now used are excellent, each national reading public has its special requirements which are best covered through national correspondents." It adds that the Foreign Office and Department of Communications are giving only moral support and that the new agency will be owned by the newspapers.

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NEWS MAN'S EXPERIENCES IN QUETTA

SIMLA, June 12

The following are the impressions of the "United rPess" Special Correspondent, who was specially sent to Quetta to report on the situation:—

(I).

The poignancy of the Quetta calamity has been abated, but the various questions relating to the aftermath of such a calamity will continue to remain of interest for some time to come.

QUETTA IRREPLACEABLE.

Sitting here, a thousand miles away from that ghastly scene of death and devastation, wrought by the subterranean conspiracy of dark designing Nature, it seems rather queer to describe, in a retrospective frame of mind, what I saw in Quetta. Ah! that beautiful "Grden city" of the East! The city is dead, but the gardens with their corns and crysanthumums and sun-flowers and sweet-peas and scores of others whose names I do not know, stand smiling like young coquetish widows, utterly callous of the ruthless annihilation of what once served as a necessary complementary setting of their own riot of colours. Surrounded by hills and standing in the midst of a green valley 5,500 feet above the sea level, Quetta, the picturesque, is irreplaceable.

On the morning of the 3rd of June at a way side desert station between Jacobabad and Sibi we came across the first down relief train from Quetta carrying refugees of all sorts—their limbs battered, faces crubled up and pathetically bland, their past buried under a huge undiggable dust-heap and future at best a joke, a patch of broken, stricken, uprooted humanity on their way to an unknown sojourn.

BEGINNING OF THE TRIAL.

From Spezand to Quetta one sees on both sides of the rail track, lovely peach and pear trees unaffected by, and unconcerned with the game of destruction around them.

At Spezand, 16 miles from Quetta, where an Army man had motored down to give to the outside world the first news of the disaster, one sees the beginning of the trial of earthquake. The station building is partly gone and the staff is working out in the open. At Sariab, 7 miles from Quetta, the station staff with their families has been entirely wiped out, and the solitary survivor, the Assistant Station Master, sitting in the sun withhn a small enclosure, screened off by 'chiks' and signalling with heavily bandaged arms would be deserving of an M.C. in another theatre of human carnage.

FIRST EXPERIENCE.

The train arrived on the 3rd June 5 hours late. The first man I met on alighting on the platform was the Special correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper. I asked him if he could suggest any place where I might stop for the night. Yes, he could suggest many places. He pointed out to me the platform, the roadsides and under the trees.

Was there any possibility of getting any manner of food? I was a fool if I had not brought my own provisions with me, he told me and slipped away. Inside of half-an-hour I found that I was a fool. Before leaving for Quetta no one imagined that things were as bad as that. Even the Viceroy had to admit that subsequent messages showed that the disaster was inconceivably worse than previously anticipated.

ENVY OF RICHEST MAN

Dr. S. N. A. Jafri, the Officiating Director of Public Information, reached Quetta by the same train. I asked him where he was going to put up. He said he had no idea. In the confusion I lost contact with him until next morning. I was informed that he had found a safe lodgement in the railway saloon of the A.G.G. Dr. Jafri might well have been the envy of the world's richest man in that place and at that moment.

There was not much time left between then and darkness. The prospect of an impending nightfall in a ruined city never visited before generates feeling which are from being welcome particularly when one does not know where to get even a glass of water after 48 hours' journey through the desert of Sind and Baluchistan in early June. I felt unusally thirsty. I thought something might turn up if I could get out of the platform. I looked in vain for a porter. I put my own hands to my luggage but found it surprisingly heavy. Then luck smiled for a while—I could get hold of a man who demanded one rupee to take the suit-case and the bedding out of the platform. I readily agreed; I thought it was cheap; I had not the temerity to bargain.

Coming out I put my things on the road-side. I found myself near a railway camp where the officers were holding what appeared to be a conference. I sought for guidance but everybody was naturally busy with his own problems. Before me I could only see the ruins of the station and other railway buildings and destruction and despair.

WHEN MILITARY IS CIVIL

Trying to re-enter the platform I was challenged by a Gurkha sepoy and askad to produce my permit. I had none to show. Where could I get a permit from, I asked. The sepoy did not know. A few minutes later I managed to get in determined to make a last desperate attempt to get some drink and shelter. The Red Cross people stationed in a relief train standing near by gave me a glass of milk. As I was thanking them and taking the milk a sort of guity conscience began to opress me that I was probably depriving a child or another person who was more needy than I. I have never relished a glass of milk so much as I did that evening.

I happened to see a military officer passing the Red Cross Relief Train. I sought his assistance. He directed me to report myself to one Sergeant Jankins in the European rations supplying camp. I obeyed him like a sheep. I told Sergeant Jenkins that I was asked by Col. Irwin to report myself to him. He welcomed me with a candour which only the military can show. He wanted to know my religion. I said that I had no religion, that I was a Hindu by the accident of birth and that I could be a Hindu or Muslim or Christian or anything he would like me to be that moment. He and his fellows of the West Yorkshire Regiment laughed and invited me to stay with them if I cared to live on military rations. During my three day's stay with them I realised that when the military chose to be civil there was no end to their civility.—United Press.

LINKING TRAVANCORE WITH EMPIRE

'Phone And Airmail Forge Ahead In State

TRIVANDRUM (By Mail.)

The linking up of Travancore with the Empire and Indian telephone systems and of the important towns of the State with each other by a State telephone system is likely to be accomplished in the next few years.

FIRST STEP.

Travancore is already connected with the trunk line through the Alleppey telephone system, but the line terminates there at present. It is understood, however, that the Travancore Government have taken up the extension of the line to Quilon, a distance of about fifty miles, and the linking up of Trivandrum with the trunk line must be the next step. A town telephone system has been working in Trivandrum for a number of years, and part of it is now being converted to the automatic system at present.

Side by side with this, important towns of Northern and Central Travancore will soon be connected by telephone, consequent on the development of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric scheme. Consuming centres like Kottayam, Thiruvella, Shertalai, Alleppey and Changanacheri will probably have to be connected up by phone for the efficient working of the electric supply, and the amplification of this telephone system would make it available for the public without great expenditure of money. The linking up of other important towns of Travancore, including probably all the major Anchal (Travancore Post) offices, must be a matter of natural development. This is a consummation to which the Travancore State authorities apparently took forward, though no definite programme can be laid down now regarding its attainment.

ON AIR WAYS OF EMPIRE.

With the introduction of a weekly air mail service connecting Trivandrum with Bombay, and perhaps, Colombo, Travancore will be on the air highways of the Empire. This may be achieved within the next few months. And it may not be very long before it is possible to ring up any part of the Empire, and probably of the world, from Travancore, if the hopes now entertained in respect of the telephone service come to fruition.—A. P.

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BRITAIN IS TIED TO LEAGUE

No Incompatibility With Imperial Responsibility, Says Eden

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Friendship with the United States is of the first importance to-day, and everything the United Kingdom can do to promote that friendship will be readily and eargerly done."

Such were the words used here by Mr. Anthony Eden in a speech on world peace to the Central Women's Advisory Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations.

TIED UP WITH EUROPE

"That friendship exists to-day and it will gfow," he said "There is nothing incompatible between friendship with the United States and membership of the League. It is not we or the League or any Government that has tied us up with Europe. Geography has done that.

"Membership of the League is not confined to Europe. Our Dominions, every one of them, are very good members of the League, and I confess that there is nothing I resent more than the suggestion that if you believe in the international peace system you are, thereby, blind to great imperial responsibilities.

"It was the greatest imperial statesman of the generation, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who was their first man to realise that isolation was impracticable."

Our interests were best served by a strong League of Nations, concluded Mr. Eden, which would be able to secure a practical and peaceful solution of all the difficulties that might arise in the future in the same way that it had done in some recent instance. —Reuter."

PLETHORA OF LANGUAGES IN EUROPE

Alsace Professor Classifies 120 Spoken Tongues

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).

Prof. Tesniere of the University of Strassbourg (Alsace) has calculated that there are 120 spoken languages among 461 million inhabitants of Europe. The chief languages are the following spoken by the number of millions indicated against each name:—

German	81 millions
Russian	70 millions
English	47 millions
Italian	41 millions
French	40 millions
Ukranian	34 millions
Polish	23 millions
Spanish	16 millions
Rumanian	14 millions

It is reported from Madanganj, a village about 20 miles from Dhubri, that a Sub-Deputy Collector of Rangpur, in charge of the Settlement operations, was drowned last Sunday night. While crossing the river Dudhkamal in a country boat he was overtaken by a severe storm. His chaprasi and the two boatmen were rescued.

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WIDOW'S RIGHT OF ADOPTION

Poona Women Decide To Stage Demonstration Against Desai's Bill

POONA, June 13.

A public demonstration in front of the Bombay Legislative Council Hall against Mr. Desai's Bill (relating to the adoption of a son by a Hindu widow in a joint family) when it comes up for discussion in the Council has been suggested by Dr. (Mrs.) Krishnabai Khadye, president of the Poona Women's Council. The suggestion was made at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Poona Women's Council when opinions for and against the Bill were expressed.

Mr. Desai's Bill in effect seeks to set aside a recent decision of the Privy Council allowing a Hindu widow in an undivided family to adopt a son without the consent of her relatives.

Mr. V. V. Joshi from Baroda was the principal speaker at this meeting. He opposed the Bill saying that it sought to take away a beneficient right conceded to Hindu widows by the Privy Council.

Mr. Bhonde and Mr. Gole, pleaders, supported the Bill.

Mrs. Varubai Shevde, Lady Superintendent of the Poona Kanyashala, the other woman speaker at the meeting, also opposed to the Bill.

The president urged that women should organise public opinion against the Bill and impress on the Council members that the Bill was against the interests of women.—A. P.

THEIR MAJESTIES ATTEND ROYAL COMMAND CONCERT

The King and Queen were present at the Royal Command Concert at the Albert Hall, London, when British music paid its Jubilee tribute in spectacular fashion. One of the most moving moments of the evening occurred when the vast audience, numbering nearly 10,000, gave a wonderful massed rendering of the National Anthem to welcome the King and Queen. The King and Queen and other members of the Royal family in the Royal Box (centre) standing as the huge audience sang the National Anthem.

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LOVES! HATES!
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Starring
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Directed by:— Mr. MEHBOOB.
Picturized by:— Mr. F. IRANI.
Sound by:— Mr. DHARAMSEY.

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Yashmin, Amir Karnatki, Sarojini, Kamala, D. Sarkari, Shivdasani, Hamid and Alexander
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(*Direction*:—Western India Theatres, Limited).

DOMINIONS STAND BY BRITAIN

Premiers' Assurance Against Helping Attack On England

LONDON. (By Air Mail)

The Dominions have confirmed the statement by Mr. De Valera that no attack on Great Britain would ever be made through Ireland.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Dominions Secretary, made this statement when speaking at the dinner of the Hotels and Restaurants Association here.

"I am giving away no secret," Mr. Thomas said, "when I tell you of something that happened a week ago.

"The Government called into council all the Dominion Premiers of the Empire. We said to them, 'Here are the facts. This is our policy. This is the intention of the British Government. What are you—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and you, the Irish Free State, going to say about it?'

"And then," remarked Mr. Thomas, "the Irish Free State spoke—and make no mistake of the significance of what they had to say.

NO GATEWAY FOR ATTACK

"The representative of Mr. De Valera's Government got up and said; 'You can proclaim to the world that, although internal difficulties may at the moment affect us, you may accept our assurance that the Irish Free State shall never be made a gateway of an attack on England, regardless of whatever political difference may exist between us; and we hereby declare that this statement is decisive, and that the Irish Free State is a principal party to it."

Similar expressions, Mr. Thomas declared, were received from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and he had no doubt that a further reassurance would come from Canada.—Reuter.

WE DID NOT WANT A "QUEEN MARY"

Lord Runciman On Wastage Of Building Big Ships

GLASGOW, May 31

The construction of big ships was criticised by Lord Runciman, at a meeting of the new Anchor Line Company here.

Blue Ribands, he said, were too costly and they were paying too much for them.

"Keep a check on the science of economy," he went on. "It is a waste of capital to build big ships. It breeds unemployment.

"Yes, we have the Queen Mary, and we are going to have another. We did not want a Queen Mary.

"Why not divide the Queen Mary into three divisions—three ships—and you get far more to begin with in construction and more than 50 times profit in sailings?"

They were trying to make a living for themselves, Lord Runciman declared, not make Blue Ribands.—Reuter.

The Count of Monte Cristo at the Palace from to-day.

THE DICTATOR

(Continued from page 4).

ed this aloofness of aspect without robbing them of their ability to suffer even as their subjects. He is particularly successful in his handling of the crowd scenes and also manages to suggest an orgy without in any way offending the most precise taste. Some of the early scenes in a tavern—which might probably be called by a blunter name—are as revelatory in essence as they are discreet in treatment—a rare but much to be applauded a set. The love scenes, too, are the most eloquent by virture of their restaint—an odd circumstances in that we find it difficult to associate either Madeleine Carroll or Clive Brook with a love that is either overwhelming or lyrical. Both artists are inclined to be cold and self-contained and it is, therefore all the more to Mr. Saville's credit that he has achieved his object with such an apparent lack of effort. The tragic finale is logically inevitable and has been treated in a manner to avoid all sense of the story being ended.

The film opens at the Danish Court in 1766 on the night of the wedding of King Christian VII with Caroline an English princess. The couple had only met the day before and the King is incensed that his bride refuses to receive him in her room and she is equally incensed that he should expect a welcome on such short acquaintance. The King leaves for Hamburg where he embarks upon a series of orgies which finally demand a doctor's attention. Frederick Struenses is called in and by virtue of throwing the King into a tub of water and telling him the truth about himself so attracts that monarch that he decides to return to Copenhagan taking the doctor with him. Once at court, Struensee's desire for the welfare of the people makes itself felt through the King whose weak mind and selfish behaviour welcome an opportunity to destroy the Queen-Mother's domination. Struensee effects a reconciliation between Christian and Caoriine and the latter at the instigation of the Queen-Mother resolves to put Struensee's altruistic behaviour to the test. As a reward for the services he is made a Count and given a big estate. Struensee proves himself true to his convictions by giving the castle to the country as a hospital for the poor and by freeing all its serfs; Meanwhile Caroline, humiliated by husband and father-in-law, turns to Struensee for sympathy. The become lovers and later the Queen-Mother produces evidence against them to the King, eventually forcing him to leave their fate in her hands. They are both arrested but Struensee refuses to plead treason agreeing to "confess" that he has embezzled the country's funds if they will send the Queen back to England unharmed. The lovers take a tragic farewell of each other, the Queen leaving the Danish shores at daybreak, the hour of struensee's execution.

Clive Brook who portrays the title-role is naturally accorded the major number of the opportunities but actually the film is dominated by Emlyn Williams' interpretation that we discover ourselves pitying rather than condemning him. It is a brilliantly clever and subtly satirical portrait that is among the most notably individual screen performances we have seen. Madeleine Carroll has never appeared more beautiful or shown such understanding of an essentially weak character. Helen Have is extremely effective in the role of the demineering Queen-Mother. Alfred Drayton an amusing Master of Ceremonies, Nicholas Hannen an admirable choice as Count Guldberg and Frank Cellier makes a minor hit in the role of the British Ambassador. Sir Murray Keith, who wagers his watch that a peasant may be created a Count but cannot be made a gentleman—and loses. Isabel Jeans and Heather Thatcher as ladies of the court are both beautiful and charming. Ruby Miller is a very convincing tavern mistress and minor roles are very capably portrayed. Among other unusual attributes of this first Toeplitz production is the fact that really lovely girls have been discovered for purely decorative roles and the effect is such that the American "lovelies" will have to look to their laurels. We have already commented upon the general excellence of the production qualities which evince the great care and attention paid even to the smallest and relatively most unimportant details and must also commend the specially composed music which provides a queerly passionate counterpoint to many of the scenes.

"The Dictator" is a magnificently staged and admirably presented film which should do much to further the production prestige of British films both at home and abroad.

TEMPTATION OF LIFE

At Pathe

"Big . . . clean as a hound's tooth, strong in story, comedy, cast and production value, this production should rate high". That is the opinion of Variety, the screen's fairest yet severest critic, in its perview of Universal's "Imitation of Life".

This Fannie Hurst best-seller, produced by that master of domestic drama, John M. Stahl, with Claudette Colbert and Warren William as his stars, has fully justified this author's estimate of it. "Imitation of Life" will play this theatre starting to-day at Pathe, and that is a date you cannot afford to miss.

Claudette Colbert as "Bea" Pullman steps into this emotional role direct from her triumph as "Cleopatra", and makes of it the outstanding characterization of her career. Fannie Hurst's intensely modern heroine lives and breathes through Miss Colbert's magic, and you see in her the embodiment of all young womanhood struggling with the problems of love and life to provide a livelihood for herself and baby daughter, and gaining only a love starved existence, an imitation of life.

Warren William plays opposite Miss Colbert, as he did in "Cleopatra", and it is a happy combination. Rochelle Hudson, Ned Sparks, Baby Jane, a 3 year old budding star, Louise Beavers, Alan Hale, Henry Armetta and a score of other very well-known players complete the cast.

"Imitation of Life" was last year's best selling novel: it is this year's biggest screen attraction. Claudette Colbert and Warren William, John M. Stahl and Fannie Hurst are an unbeatable star-director-author combination. Thrill to their artistry on ....., when "Imitation of Life" opens here.

A Cooch Behar message says it is understood that Rai Karali Charan Ganguly Bahadur, the Revenue Officer of the State, and Mr. Sumatha Ranjan Majumdar, the Audit Officer, have been appointed members of the Regency Council and that their appointment has been confirmed by the Government of India.

Direction: Western India Theatres, Ltd.
Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays
Talkies, Dubash Theatre.
TO-DAY STARTS the 2nd Week of the Screen's Masterpiece
"SELIMA"
An "EAST INDIA" Picture in Urdu
A Tale of Tumultuous Passions
SWEETEST SONGS and DANCES!
Highly Applauded as a MARVELLOUS Picture by the Week-End Audiences
featuring
MADHVI (India's **ANNA STEN**)
Indubala, Radhabai, Gul Hamid
The Best Picture in the Town

POSITIVELY FINAL WEEK!
THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN MYSTIFIED BY SEEING
Kumar Movietone's Wonder Picture
KAMROO DESH-KI-KAMINI
Or
KAMLATA
Featuring: SWAROOP RANI—ASHRAFKHAN
A. R. KABULI; CHONKER
SWASTIK Talkies *Late Carlton,* Lamington Road,
Daily 3 Shows: 5.15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sat. & Sun. at 2-30 p.m.

THE PALACE
NEAR BYCULLA RLY. STATION
Daily At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sunday Morn. at 10-30 a.m.
ALEXANDER DUMAS' IMMORTAL ROMANCE NOW BECOMES Screen's Greatest Triumph
COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
A picture that stands alone as a Monumental Screen Achievement.

MILE-A-MINUTE STUNTS SERIAL AT
THE EDWARD
DHOBI TALAO
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morn. at 10 a.m.
FRANKIE DARRO
AS CHHOTA ZIGOMAR IN
BURN 'EM UP BARNES
1ST INSTALMENT—1-13 PARTS

COMING SHORTLY Keep your date open for the movie treat of the year! COMING SHORTLY
Blazing a new trail of spectacular glory comes
New Tonfilm's Titanic Production of 1935!
'AH-E-MAZLUMAN'
OR
"Wailings Of The Oppressed"
Featuring: **Miss Indubala** (Nightingale of Bengal) **Abdullah Kabuli, Miss Roshanara, Damodar**
and a host of famous screen celebrities.
Remember the date and place
SWASTIK TALKIES *Late Carlton,* Lamington Rd.
You can't afford to miss it!

GLORIOUS 2nd WEEK!
Exquisitely Moving MUSIC
AND AROMA OF PERFECT ROMANCE OF GODS - - - - -
Starrng
NIMBALKAR,
RADHABAI,
SHYAM NARAYAN KAUL, etc.
Time: 5-30, 8, 10-30.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays: At 3 p.m.
Radha Film CALCUTTA'S
Daksha-Yagna
Alias
SATI PARVATI
MAJESTIC TALKIES, Girgaon.

NERVE PAIN NEGLECT MAY LEAD TO NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

In all cases of Neuritis. . . when your nerves are weak and impoverished, . . when you feel that you are on the verge of a breakdown. . . there is no treatment, which gives such rapid and lasting relief as Vitophenes, the Vitamin Tonic tablets. Vitophenes are made from a Scientific formula and contain all the nutritive constituents, such as Lecethin, Bone Marrow, Yolk of Eggs, Iron, etc., which the impoverished nerves need to restore them to perfect health. These constituents are very rich in Vitamins A. B. and C. they strengthen and soothe the nerves, restore nervous energy, and bring sound sleep.

Thus is your trouble ousted from your system, the cause banished together with all its weakening and worrying subsidiary effects. Vitophenes not only banishes the nervous pains but also improves health from the very start. Chemists sell Vitophenes in bottles of 50 and 100 red tablets.

Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL,
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No. 110.

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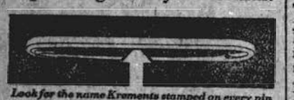
Krementz Collar Pins add an air of distinction that marks the wearer as a man of good taste. Neat, dignified, and of the highest quality, they will wear indefinitly even in the hottest weather. Made of 14 Kt. rolled gold plate, in a number of different styles, every Krementz Collar Pin is guaranteed to give a lifetime of use. An exceptional gift for your friends.



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Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India) LTD.
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QUALITY JEWELLERY
GUARANTEED FOREVER

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Established 1919.
Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.

Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station.)
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 7,00,000
Chairman:—Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt. M.V.O., O.B.E.
Managing Director:—
Sir SORABJI N. POCHKHANAWALA, Kt.

Current Deposit Accounts opened and Interest allowed at 1 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One lac.

Fixed Deposits for long and short period received on favourable terms.

Savings Bank Accounts interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on daily balances or 3 per cent per annum on minimum monthly balances Withdrawals allowed twice a week Operations by cheques allowed.

Advances made on approved securities

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

B. M. BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe, sure, guaranteed specific of the day—Mooktae Healing Home, Kaliyaganj, E.B., India.

Trade And Finance

Money Easy With Call Rate 2-1/2 Per Cent

QUIET TONE IN SECURITIES

Erratic Movement In Silver

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 13

MONEY

Money was a shade easier during the period under review with call loans being placed around 2 1/2 per cent. Financing in connection with the settlement of share accounts being over, the market was in a comfortable position. Moreover, a contributory factor was the flowing in of fresh funds through larger exports of merchandise, particularly cotton. The market continues to receive funds through the sale of one million sterling to Government. The three months Treasury Bill maturities were Rs. 1 crore, the renewals offsetting this amount. The following are the fixed deposit rates:

One month 2 1/2 per cent; two to three months 2 1/4 per cent; and six months 2 to 2 1/4 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET

Quiet conditions prevailed in the giltedged market chiefly owing to advices from the London market where 3 1/2 per cent India sterling stock gradually receded to £96. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper reacted in sympathy and with narrow fluctuations declined from Rs. 95 to Rs. 94 and closed at Rs. 94-3. All other scrips were a shade quieter. There was little demand for investment. 3 per cent 1941 bonds were unchanged at Rs. 101-4 and 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loans at Rs. 102-8. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan declined from Rs. 107-7 to Rs. 106-11, while 1943 loan showed little change at Rs. 106-15. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan kept steady at Rs. 113-2. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan closed at Rs. 108-0, 1940-43 at Rs. 109-13 and 1945-55 tax free loan at Rs. 117-7. 6 1/2 per cent Bom Dev Loan is quoted at Rs. 101-8 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 101-3.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange displayed a little quieter tendency with few buyers at 1s. 6 1/8d. and sellers at 1s. 6 7/64d. The monetary situation is responsible for this condition. There was no business in connection with gold export, but merchandise export bills were on a moderate scale. Forward positions were steady though business transacted was little. The following are the forward rates:—July 1/6 3/32 and August to December 1/6 1/16.

The foreign exchanges in the London market showed wide fluctuations during the week. On news of the formation of the French Cabinet under M. Laval and the adoption of the Plenary powers Bill by the Parliament, the London-Paris cross rate declined from the opening rate of 75.26 to 74.25 on Saturday. The New York-London rate moved in sympathy. It opened at dol 4.94 1/2 and recovered to dol 4.91 5/8. The French franc was, however, subjected to a 'bear attack' and the sterling franc rate advanced to 74.96 closing at 74.78. The dollar sterling rate following in its wake dropped to dol 4.94 3/4 and closed at dol 4.94 1/8. The Belga and the Italian Lira finished at 29.15 and 60.00 to the £.

GOLD.

The gold market was steady at the opening following the recovery of the French franc and the gold currencies. The price of ready gold opened at Rs. 35-3-0. Yesterday, however, the franc in terms of the sterling ruled weak and the gold quotation in London declined from 141/10d to 140/9d. The rates in the local market receded to Rs. 35-0-6 and closed at Rs. 35-1-3. The prices however, still rule above export parity making fresh business impracticable. Stocks on hand are estimated at some 5 1/2 lacs tolas with the daily offtake unchanged at about 3000 tolas. Arrivals from upcountry average some 10 to 12 thousand tolas a day. The price of sovereigns were steady on the whole closing at Rs. 22-12 and Rs. 22-11-6 for ready and forward respectively. There was no shipment of gold by last week's mail boat. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 35-3-6 and Rs. 35-0-6 for ready, Rs. 35-4-9 and Rs. 35-1 for 17th June settlement and Rs. 35-6-9 and Rs. 35-2-6 for 17th July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 46,302 in bar and coin.

SILVER

Erratic fluctuations characterised the silver market during the period under review. During the early part following press reports that Senator Macarran and other representatives of the silver bloc in the U. S. A. were endeavouring to speed up the Treasury buying programme, there was considerable speculative buying in the local market and prices sharply advanced the rate for ready touching Rs. 79-6 per 100 tolas. Owing to lack of encouraging advices from abroad, however, prices sagged and ready dropped to Rs. 78, but recovered and closed at Rs. 78-8. The statement of Mr. Morgentheau that the Treasury had acquired nearly 421,497,000 ounces of silver during the ten months ending May. 31, 1935 was apparently received with indifference. Stocks on hand aggregate now about 26,000 bars while the daily offtake continues poor at some 5 bars. In Shanghai the dollar opened at 1/7½ and improving to 1s. 8d. on Tuesday reacted to 1/7¼d and closed at 1/7-15/16. The highest and lowest rates in London were 33-3/16d and 32¼d for ready, and 33-7/16d and 32-3/4d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 79-6 and Rs. 77-13 for ready, Rs. 79-10 and Rs. 78-2 for 21st June settlement and Rs. 80-3 and Rs. 78-11 for 20th July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 282 bars and Rs. 50,098 in coin.

SHARES.

After the closure for the settlement of accounts the share market opened on Tuesday. The tone of the market was steady and prices advanced all round. Yesterday however there was an all round recession in prices in all sections owing to profit-taking. The cotton mill shares were steady at the opening but receded towards the close with little business passing. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 851/4 831/4; Century Rs. 270 261/4; Central India Rs. 309/6 298/12; Kohinoor Rs. 206/4 200/10; New Great Rs. 148/12 141/4; Simplo Rs. 78/2 77/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 198/2 187/8.

In the miscellaneous section steels and cements were in good demand. Tata ordys after opening at Rs. 153/8 receded to Rs. 152/4 and closed at Rs. . Similarly defd shares rose to 726/4 but closed at Rs. . Tata 2nd Pref. shares were steady at Rs. 173/4, and Tata Hydros at Rs. 179/6. Tata Power shares after improving from Rs. 1625 to Rs. 1637-8 closed at Rs. 1627/8. Andhra Valleys gained from Rs. 1730 to Rs. 1745. Alcock shares were unchanged at Rs. 170. Bombay Burmahs were in prominence rising to Rs. 358/12 at the opening but closed at Rs. 346/4. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 154/6. Bombay Steam shares were somewhat quieter at the end closing at Rs. 302/8 and Scindia Steam shares after rising to Rs. 12 finished at Rs. 11-13. Bundi Cements after opening at Rs. 40 closed at Rs. 39/10, Indian Cements receded from Rs. 456/4 to Rs. 447/8, while Katni ordys moved up from Rs. 421/4 to Rs. 432/8. Shahabad Cements after opening at Rs. 525/10 closed at Rs. 517/8. New India Ass. were firmer improving to Rs. 45/12 but reacted to Rs. 45/4 at the end. Belapur Sugar shares were steady at Rs. 318/12. Industrials Investment Trust shares showed no change at Rs. 58. Among railway shares Ahmd Prantij was unchanged at Rs. 855, while Tapti Valleys receded to Rs. 767/8.

Imperial Bank shares were steady at Rs. 1563/12 and Contributories at Rs. 399-10. Bank of India shares closed at Rs. 199/4 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 38.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY.

	SINGLE. Cabin	Tourist	RETURN. Cabin	Tourist
COLOMBO	£7	£5	£—	£—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.

Cabin & 1st	Cabin	Cabin & 2nd	Cabin & Tourist
$409	$358	$307	$261

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

Cabin	Cabin and Tourist
$358	$256

Around the World rates Bombay to Bombay via Colombo, China, Japan, U. S. A./Canada and Europe or vice versa by N. Y. K. Bombay and European Lines, Pacific Lines, Rail across U. S. A./Canada, and any Atlantic Line, also special reduced rates in conjunction with outside European Line between Europe and Shanghai via Bombay for Around-the-World passengers will be quoted on application. Passage rates from Colombo to Europe 1st and 2nd class also reduced Students' rates in 3rd class on our European line vessels and various other rates will be quoted on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22061. Telegrams "YUSEN."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 13

Market quietly steady.
Spot 32 13/16
Forward 33 1/16

GOLD MARKET

London, June 13

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-0-10

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

LONDON, June 13

	This Week £
Total Bullion	193,000,000
Public Deposits	7,800,000
(a) Other Deposits	137,700,000
Government Securities	92,300,000
(b) Other Securities	16,300,000
Notes and Coins	54,700,000
Notes in Circulation	398,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	37.57%
(a) Other Deposits including Bankers	101,700,000
(b) Other Securities including Discount and Advances	5,900,000

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 13

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels June sellers 23/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels June sellers 23/6
South Australian parcels June sellers 26/9

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, June 13

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bullish Sentiment

Bombay, June 13

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

There have been no special features in the American markets during the last week, and prices have moved within narrower limits than we have seen for some time.

A feeling is gaining ground that the extension of the 12 Cent loan is becoming more remote as is also the abolition of the Processing Tax, as the Economic Advisory Committee, who were appointed to make a thorough investigation into the whole cotton position, are reported to have made a recommendation to the effect that there should be a 10 cent loan, and that the Processing Tax should be continued. These reports, if they can be believed, are distinctly bearish, and it is surprising that the market has remained as steady as it has done, especially as there has been nothing in the weather conditions to justify speculative buying.

The American Government need be in no hurry to declare their loan policy for next year, as it will depend more on the progress of the crop than on any other consideration; if the crop is damaged and looks like being a small one a loan next year may not be necessary, but with a normal yield on an acreage of 30 million acres, the Government will be faced again with the same problem of how to maintain prices at an uneconomic level and at the same time dispose of their surplus stocks.

The immediate future is very difficult to guess as not only have we to contend with the vagaries of the weather, but also with the almost daily conflicting rumours of the American Administration's next move. We have however a preference for the bull side in the long run, and therefore continue to advise purchases of new crop Broach on suitable reactions.

There has been no change worthy of comment in the local situation; a fair demand continues for the usual exporters' cotton, and a little more interest has been taken by local Mills in staple varieties, while in the futures market a bullish sentiment still predominates.

LONDON MARKET QUOTATIONS

Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31-8-9
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-10-0
Standard Copper 3 months £31-15-0
Electrolytic Copper £35
New York—
Non-Blue Eagle 7 1/2 cents
Bombay market quotations
Y M sheets 4x4x21/Rs. 31-10 28/112/Rs. 31-4
Copper sheets 4x4x21/112 Rs. 35-8
Copper Ashe Rs. 37
Tone: Easy

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 7th day of June, 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rupees.
Notes held in the Banking Department	18,91,14,000
Notes in circulation	167,15,84,000
Total Notes issued	186,06,98,000
Total Liabilities	186,06,98,000
ASSETS.	Rupees.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	52,19,77,000
Total of A.	96,61,94,000
B. Rupee Coin	49,96,65,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	39,48,39,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	Nil
Total Assets	186,06,98,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 51.92 per cent.	

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 7th June 1935.

LIABILITIES	Rupees
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	19,13,89,000
(b) Banks	12,75,40,000
(c) Others	Nil
Bills Payable	1,68,000
Other Liabilities	40,06,000
Rs.	42,31,03,000
ASSETS.	Rupees
Notes	18,91,14,000
Rupee Coin	5,32,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,69,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	17,28,38,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	Nil
Investments	5,59,98,000
Other Assets	44,53,000
Rs.	42,31,03,000

*Inclues Cash and Short term Securities.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 13

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
c and f Calcutta per cwt—
June/July nominal 6/8 1/4
c and f Bombay per cwt—
June/July sellers 6/5 1/4
c and f Karachi per cwt—
June/July sellers 6/5 1/4

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 14

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 33/14/6; Highest Rs. 33/15; Lowest Rs. 33/12/6; Closing Rs. 33/13/6
Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 43/4; Highest Rs. 43/4/6; Lowest Rs. 42/14; Closing Rs. 42/14/6
Cottonseeds Septamber delivery: Opening Rs. 24/6; Highest Rs. 24/7; Lowest Rs. 24/2; closing Rs. 24/3

LINSEED OIL

London June 13

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt June sellers 21/-
Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. August sellers 21/-

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, June 14.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI—				
Textile	per lb.	0	7	9
Bradbury	,,	0	7	0
E D S Group	,,	0	7	3
Sassoon	,,	0	7	3
Century	,,	0	7	0
Toyo Podar	,,	0	7	9
Great Colaba	,,	0	7	3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 38-40)				
Gangaghat	,,	0	0	0
Madari Brand	,,	0	10	0
Moon	,,	0	0	0
Daud Saheb	,,	0	10	1½
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight)				
No. 5202/5303				
Western	,,	0	11	1½
Hindustan	,,	0	0	0
Century	,,	0	10	7½
LONG CLOTH X Quality				
Apollo	,,	0	10	0
Century	,,	0	10	1½
Jam	,,	0	10	3
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	,,	0	10	3
Textile	,,	0	10	1½
Spring	,,	0	10	1½
Swan Finlay	,,	0	0	0
Digvijay	,,	0	9	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar	34-42	In.		
Textile (Hand)	,,	0	9	7½
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	9	7½
Century (Bugal)	,,	0	9	6
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0	9	6
Hindustan (Tiger)	,,	0	9	6
Western 92½-92½ (Circus Horse)	,,	0	9	6
Digvijay	,,	0	0	0
Tijuri	,,	0	0	0
Bharat Mill	,,	0	9	1½
Sundri	,,	0	0	0
Jubily	,,	0	9	0
HIGH CLASS LONG CLOTH				
Alexandra 548	per piece	7	0	0
Alexandra 542	,,	6	12	0
Kutiya	,,	5	8	0
4141	,,	6	8	0
50050	,,	4	14	0
561 Century	,,	0	0	0
7171 Shapurji	,,	0	0	0
LONG CLOTH VEGETABLE				
Apollo	per lb.	0	9	1½
Century	,,	0	9	0
Digvijay	,,	0	8	9
Moon	,,	0	9	0
Union	,,	0	9	1½
Suryodaya	,,	0	8	9
SALITA				
1215 Manchester	,,	0	8	6
1215 Kalyan	,,	0	8	4½
1215 Madhusudan	,,	0	0	0
1215 Sassoon	,,	0	8	4½
DHOOTIES 7—8—9 Yard				
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0	11	0
Crown	,,	0	11	1½
Western	,,	0	0	0
Hindustan	,,	0	0	0
Barsi	,,	0	9	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.				
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0	10	3
Hindustan	,,	0	11	0
Barsi	,,	0	9	6
Western	,,	0	0	0
Crown 4310	,,	0	10	10½
GIN COLOURED.				
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	8	4	0
1415 Ratilal	,,	7	6	0
1579 MBW Century	,,	8	8	0
DHOOTI MAHIN 44x10				
115 City	,,	0	0	0
115 Hirji Kuria	,,	0	0	0
115 Victoria	,,	0	0	0
2142 Western	,,	0	12	6
LEPAD Big Size.				
Crown	per lb.	0	9	10½
Edsoo	,,	0	9	6
Century	,,	0	9	6
Tax	,,	0	9	6
Hindustan	,,	0	9	9
Daud	,,	0	0	0
Rechal	,,	0	9	6
Western	,,	0	9	7½
Union	,,	0	0	0
Apollo	,,	0	9	6
Jam Mill	,,	0	9	3
Jacob	,,	0	9	6
Digvijay	,,	0	9	0
LEPAD SMALL SIZE				
Century	per piece	0	9	6
Tex	,,	0	9	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14				
Pehlad 3711	,,	0	11	0
5350 I. Keshri	,,	2	5	0
9312 Sassoon	,,	2	0	7
8712 Gold	,,	0	0	0
8712 Solapur	,,	0	11	0

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-6-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.003 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 81.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.4 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.1 degrees 2.9 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.6 degrees 0.6 (below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs 235 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9
Rain in 24 hours 1.30 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.89 inches
Total rainfall during the year 1.91 inches
Weather remarks: Thunderstorm, rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-6-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.1deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 13

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 11/16 per cent to 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/4 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Baby's Best Toilet Soap

Mysore Sandal Soap

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind and Districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara) and Rajputana.

Messrs. RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co.,
81, Princess St., Bombay 2.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLE—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Small trading market. Continent and South sold. Trade bought.

New York: Further rains in Western Texas and official forecast indicate showers have failed to improve demand. Goods market stagnant. Mills curtailing due to uncertainty. We think sales at present prices will show good profits later.

New York: Longs liquidating due to political uncertainty. Trade a buyer at the decline. Rains in Western Belt unfavourable. Trading narrow.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 13

July 1935	11.47
October 1935	11.16
December 1935	11.21
January 1936	11.23
March 1936	11.28
Middling Spot	11.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 13

July 1935	11.43
October 1935	11.12
Dec. 1935	11.13
Middling Spot	11.90

NEW YORK.

New York, June 13.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—

July 1935	11.43
October 1935	11.10
December 1935	11.12
New York, Noon Call—	
July 1935	11.41
October 1935	11.09
December 1935	11.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 13

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

LONDON METALS.

London, June 13.

	£
Copper Brazers	64-3/4
Yellow Metal	37-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O R	225-1/2

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13

BROACH.—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.67
Fine (Good Staple)	5.82
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.97
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.80
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.95
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.10
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.90
Fully Good	4.00
Fine	4.10
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	4.00
Fine	4.10
Superfine	4.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 13

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS —

July 1935	7.74
October 1935	7.77
November 1935	7.76
January 1936	7.77
March 1936	7.77
May 1936	7.77
F G F Spot	8.05

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 13

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	83-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	96
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	83-1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	107-1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	105-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	117
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	114-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	123-1/2
National Bank of India	43-1/2
P & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13

	10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day Prices
June 1935		6.31
July 1935	6.27	6.23
August 1935		6.10
September 1935		6.02
October 1935	5.99	5.94
November 1935		5.90
December 1935		5.89
January 1936		5.89
February 1936		5.89
March 1936		5.89
April 1936		5.88
May 1936		5.88
Middling Spot		6.76

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 13

T. T. London on—	
Berlin	12.26
Amsterdam	7.30-3/4
Brussels	29.24
Madrid	36.21
Milan	60.06
Berne	15.17
Paris	75.06
Prague	118.43
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.94-1 1/16

SEEDS.

London June 13.

Linseed, La Plata Gull C.I.F. ton June sellers £9/6/3
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton June/July sellers £11/7/6.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton June/July sellers £11/17/6
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F. ton, June/July sellers £13/2/6.
Castorseed Bombay Hull Cont C.I.F. ton. June/July sellers £12/5/0.

Old Silver Issue Now Making History

Beginning As Struggle For New Monetary Standard, It Has Become World Market Force

The United States is committed to, and is carryingout, a silver policy that stops short only of free and unlimited coinage. Unless silver is forced to dollar 1.29 an ounce first, the programme calls for the acquisition of the metal until valued at the figure, it is equal to one-third the nation's gold stock. This draws all former attempts to "do something for silver," and its effects are correspondingly far-reaching. Writes Benjamin Colby in "New York Times."

The speculative effect on world silver markets and securities and commodity Exchanges at home is easily understandable. Repercussions elsewhere have become of increasing moment. As the result of recent price boosts, Mexico, the world's leading silver producer, had to close its banks temporarily while it substituted paper currency and copper or bronze for silver in circulation.

In China the peasant, chronically struggling under a burden of debts and taxes, sudddenly found them heavier. The Chinese Government, which had long since protested to the United States, that our policy was making economic conditions there unbearable, informed Washinton it faced a condition of crisis.

Silver in Gold Terms

The course of action which has produced such results is difficult to define as an actual policy. It is not true bimetallism, but rather the purchase of silver with money that, internationally, is measured in terms of gold. It is not a return to the monetary base which existed prior to 1873, but a magnified repetition of the silver rescue attempts of the decades following that.

Until 1873 the United States and most European nations were on a bimetallic base, but in this country the adherence was only nominal. At the free coinage ratio of 16 to 1, which had existed since about 1835, silver had been undervalued and had left the country. Practically speaking, the United States was on a gold basis, so that the omission of the silver dollar from a new list of coins in 1873 aroused little interest. It had not been coined for years, anyway.

In the same year, France and Germany began to demonetize silver, and movement rapidly spread among European nations. Coincidentally, silver production rose rapidly, and the net result was a precipitate drop in price, continued with minor and major interruptions to 1932.

Bland-Allison Act.

Silver strength, largely west of the Alleghanies, was sufficient to obtain the enactment of two silver-purchase laws, but they had relatively small effect.. The Bland-Allison act, passed in 1878, provided for monthly silver purchases of from dollar 2,000,000 to dollars 4,000,000 and coinage of the metal into dollars. In 1890 it was supplanted by the Sherman act, which stepped up buying to 4,500,000 ounces a month. A swift export movement of gold began, however, culminating in the panic of 1893, and this law was repealed.

The sentiment of the country in regard to silver was definitely shown when it rejected William Jennings Bryan in 1896 and 1900, with free silver as the chief plank in his platform. Little more was heard of silver from the monetary standpoint until after the 1929 collapse.

As commodity prices fell, there came renewed demand from the agrarian and silver States for an increased use of the metal and the United States succeeded in placing silver on the agenda of the London Conference in July, 1933.

European nations, however, were little interested. Their reserves were gold and their circulating currency paper. The chief effect of the resulting London agreement was to bind this country to purchase 24,421,410 ounces of domestic newly mined metal annually for four years, slightly in excess of the 1931 and 1932 production, but much less than normal.

Effect of Agreement

For the most part, the other signatory powers agreed to things they would have done anyway. Mexico, the largest producer, was to take 7,159,108 ounces of its metal each year, with Canada, Peru and Australia, the other principal producers, absorbing smaller amounts. China agreed not to dispose of any of its silver, Spain not to sell more than 5,000,000 ounces a year, and India not more than 35,000,000.

By proclamation in December, 1933, President Roosevelt fixed the price of newly mined silver at 64.5 cents an ounce, its market price at the time being around 43 cents. This buying figure was maintained until April 10 of this year, when it was raised to 71.11 cents, followed by another jump two weeks later to 77.57.

The core of the programme is the Silver Purchase Act, passed in June, 1934, which declared it to be the policy of the United States to maintain silver stocks equal to one-third the value of gold Purchases under this act soon cleared the market of silver 50 cents an ounce and, on Aug. 9, the President, under authority of the act, nationalized silver, requiring that it be delivered to the Government against payment of 50.01 cents an ounce.

Under the impulsion of American buying, resulting in the acquisition of approximately 400,000,000 ounces from all resources in less than a year, world silver prices continued to rise. The government still must buy more than 1,000,000,000 ounces, with gold stocks as they stand. Traders, the world over are operating on the belief that the United States eventually will pay dol. 1.29.

World Production

The peak of world silver production was reached in 1929, when 261,000,000 ounces were turned out. Last year the production was approximately 181,000,000 ounces. It is apparent that, with this country buying at the present rate production can furnish only a small part. The metal must come from other holders. Of last year's world supplies, 200,000,000 ounces were exported by China, as our buying progressed, although China produces no silver and ordinarily is a large importer.

Our silver policy has produced severe deflation and accompanying acute economic distress in China, just as deflation is produced in gold-standard countries by rising demand for gold. But whereas modern nations on the gold standard have stopped falling prices by suspending specie payments and inflating currency or credit, no such recourse has been open, as a practical matter, to the Chinese. In China, silver is not merely a metallic base for a paper currency. It is money circulating at its bullion value whether coined or not. The lack of a strong central government has prevented the adoption by China of a modern currency system.

Events in Mexico

The effect on Mexico has been pronounced, but quite different. Although silver circulated widely and the Bank of Mexico holds silver reserves, the country is not on the silver standard. Its peso has been pegged to the United States dollar for years. The sharp rise in silver prices, however, produced a crisis that was acute, though temporary, as it became profitable to melt down silver coins and sell the metal abroad at its bullion value.

For a day or two the peso broke loose from its moorings and moved upward, but the government met the situation by ordering the closing of all banks and the recall of silver coins. The banks were quickly reopened and the peso, which had risen sharply, went back to its former dollar relationship with announcement by the Bank of Mexico that it would buy and sell freely at that level.

On the credit side, Mexico will gain from higher prices of her silver, the production of which in 1934 amounted to about 75,000,000 ounces. Elsewhere abroad, our policy has had little effect except to stimulate production somewhat.

Some observers see in the disturbances to China's economy resulting from our silver purchases a potential future threat to the white metal which overshadows current price benefits to producers. They point out that, should a strong central government arise in the future, capable of maintaining a system of token coinage, that country might seek to establish a monetary system whose effect would be to cut down the importation of silver for circulation.

Effects in India

With net imports to india reduced because of that government's policy of gradually selling its silver reserves, the consequences of any long-term decline in Chinese monetary imports would leave the Indian industrial and hoarding demand most important prop to the metal.

In this country, the silver programme has brought about the opening of long-closed mines and more profits to those in operation; but total value of our silver producion is relatively small. As Y. S. Leong points out in his study of silver-price factors, its value in relation to the aggregate of 550 commodities sold at wholesale is ordinarily about one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Even in the silver States, it has been estimated that only one and half per cent. of the population is directly dependent on silver mining. A larger percentage is indirectly concerned, of course, and, in addition, it may be pointed out that, whereas domectic production has generally been from one-third to one-fifth the world total, a larger part of world production is controlled by American capital.

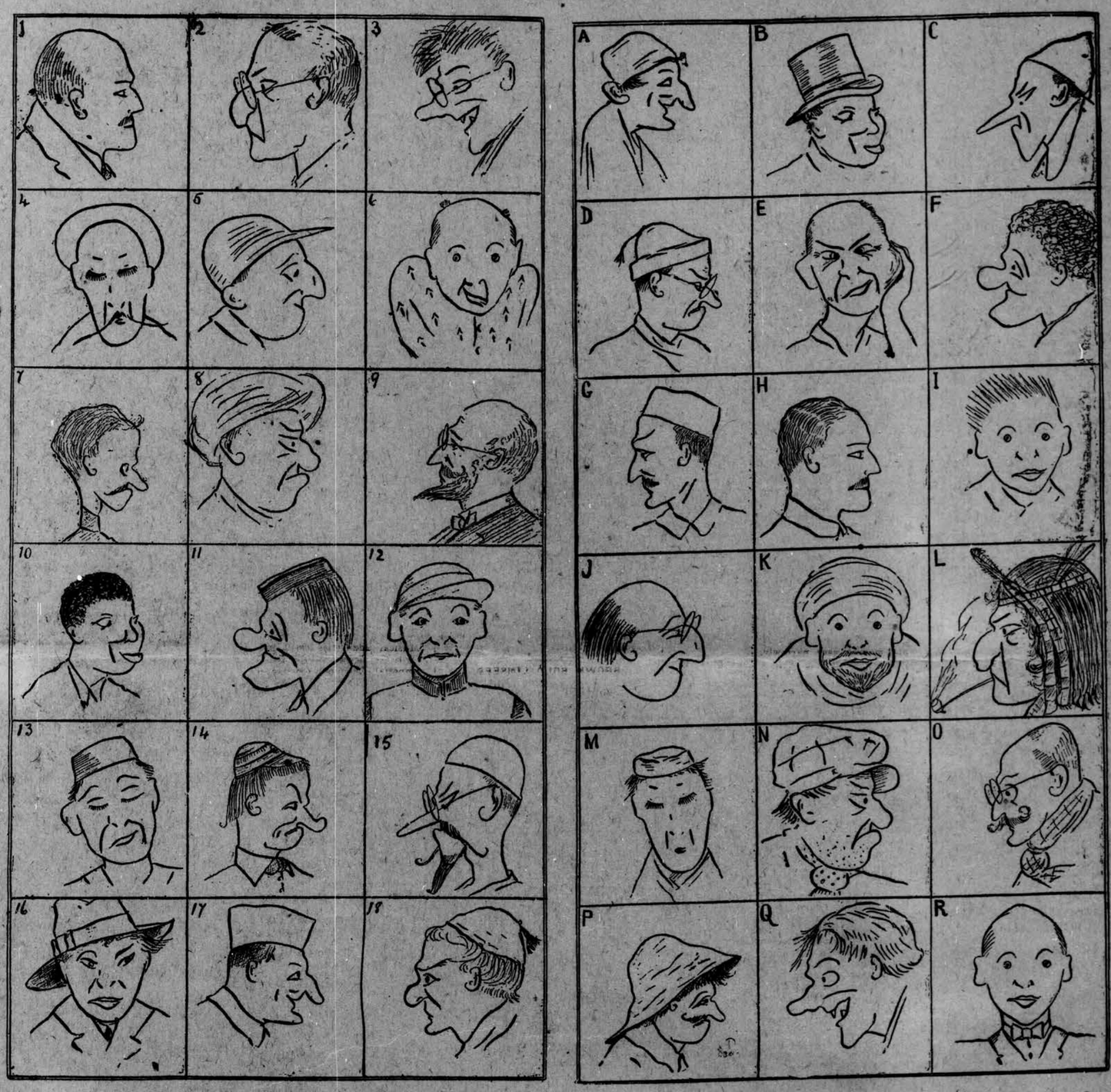
Debtor Demands

But the strength of silver does not rest solely on the narrow ground of State or private interest. Probably the greatest force for silver legislation all along has been the fact that the Western and agrarian States generally have been debtor States. The cleavage of interests has been apparent in past monetary arguments. The debtor States have lined up against the creditor East, generally speaking, for measures that promised cheaper money.

Actually, many observers believe our silver programme is inflationary only because of the implication that Congress is willing to follow along the line of monetary experimentation. It is deflationary to the extent that it disturbs the economy of foreign customers and compels them to curtail purchases. Boiled down, we are putting out dollars, measured internationally on a gold basis to buy silver above the price which it would command ordinarily and which we could get for it. But even at 77 cents an ounce, a billion dollars does not loom large in the present stage of Federal spending.

BROTHERS
Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Pirzes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



It is not unusual to recognise a person at first sight as a brother or some close relation of a friend by the marked family resemblance the stranger may bear to the one known to you in respect of his nose, ears, eyes, etc.

In this competition two sets of faces are illustrated. Each face in the set of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3, — — — on the right has a resemblance in one way or another to a corresponding face in the set of pictures marked A. B. C — — — on the left, although their headgears and dresses may be quite different.

What you have to do is to pick out brothers from the two sets of illustrations. For instance there is a marked resemblance between the pictures F on the left and No. 11 on the right. You, therefore, enter No. 11 against F in the entry Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 2nd, 9th and 16th June, 1935.
Closing Date 19th June, 1935.

ANTI-AIR-ATTACK ADVICE ON SALE

British Govt.'s Circulars On Subject To Be Put On Market

LONDON, (By Mail)

A general circular to local authorities regarding measures for the protection of the population from aerial attack is to be placed on sale to the public, according to a statement made by Sir. Joan Gilmour, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons yesterday.

The circular is now in course of preparation and fill be available shortly.—Reuter.

GAMBLERS FALL OUT

One Killed And Three Injured In Free Fight

DIBRUGARH, June 13

A report just received from Borbam Police station, Jodpur, states that one person was killed and three others seriously injured in a riot among the Nepali residents of the locality.

It is stated that some Nepalis were engaged in gambling, when an altercation ensued, which led to a free fight among them, kukri and lathis being freely used, with the result that one Chandra Bahadur received fatal wounds and two others serious injuries necessitating their removal to the hospital.

Three arrests have been effected in this connection.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 12 POINTS

Narrow Movements In Crossrates

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET BUT OTHER METALS FIRM

Chicago Wheat Better On Bullish Crop Estimates

BOMBAY, June 14.

On Friday, crossrates moved within a narrow range.

N. Y. COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton opened quiet and thereafter prices improved slightly on some speculative buying influenced by unsettled conditions in the Western belt. Thereafter movements became two-sided within a narrow range. The closing tone was firm.

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET.

London gold and silver remained quiet.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES IMPROVE.

Chicago wheat prices improved on bullish crop estimates but Liverpool wheat ruled featureless. Metals were firm.

GOOD BUSINESS IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and inactive. Giltedged securities were in better request and good business was reported.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 14.

Previous closing	11.16
To-day's opening	11.14
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	11 28
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool June 14.

Previous closing	5.94
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April-May ..... Rs. 214

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 14.

Cotton displayed some steadiness in sympathy with wheat situation and prices were well maintained and although there was no substantial buying, selling pressure was absent. Indications of unsettled conditions in the western belt caused some speculative buying but operators generally were not disposed to enter into fresh commitments pending further developments in the New Year's crop prospects.

Business in October was done at 11.14 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing prices early showed signs of easiness on July liquidation and some foreign selling but later developed better tendency on trade buying and covering with October rising to 11.18. Thereafter movements became two sided under alternate bouts of buying and selling with prices moving in a narrow range.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.28 with a rise of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 14.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.44/11.44) 11.48/11.47
October (11.11/11.10) 11.15/11.14
December (11.14/11.14) 11.20/11.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 13.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

Liverpool, June 14.

American July (6.28) closed.
American October (5.99) closed.
Egyptian July (7.80) closed.
Egyptian October (7.81) closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 14.

The market was closed to-day. Business was done at Rs. 211-4 at the lowest and Rs. 212-6 at the highest in the Mahajan Association during the day. The closing rate at 3-10 p.m. was Rs. 212-4. There was no business at night.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 14.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 78/4, 78/7 and 79. The market early improved on rumours regarding trouble in the far east and also due to the United States Treasury statement but subsequently prices weakened on lower London cables and jobbers selling and closed steady at Rs. 78/2, 78/5 and 78/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/3, 34/15/6 and 35/1/3. The market early was somewhat easy on option dealers selling but later recovered on speculative buying influenced by steadiness of franc and closed steady at Rs. 34/14/9, 34/15 and 35/0/9.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 14.

General Motor (dol 31 8/8) dol 31 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 5/8) dol 15 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 33 1/4) dol 33 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 14.

Previous closing	4.94 3/4
To-day's opening	4.94 3/8
To-day's closing	4.94 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 14.

Previous closing	4.94 11/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/2
To-day's closing	4.94 11/16
Difference	+.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, June 14.

Previous closing	75.06
To-day's opening	75.03
To-day's closing	74.96
Difference	—.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 14.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 1/2 and then improved to 4.94 11/16 subsequently moving very narrowly.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.98 1/8.

Franc opened at 75.03 and then fell to 75.01 thereafter further declining to 74.91.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.96.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 14.

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	32 13/16d.	32 13/16d.
Forward	33 1/16d.	33 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 14.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-0-8

DISCOUNTS

London, June 14.

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, June 14. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	1.6 1/8) 1 6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 7/8) 5.63 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.35) 37.42
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/2) 0.93
London on Milan	(60.00) 59.93
London on Shanghai	(1-8) 1-7 7/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

GENERAL RAIN ALONG WEST COAST

Arabian Sea Monsoon Strengthens

POONA, June 14

The Arabian sea branch of the monsoon has strengthened and there has been nearly general rain along the west coast of the peninsula with heavy falls in Kanara. The Bay monsoon has been active in lower Burma. Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Assam and Mysore and local rain in Deccan and Central India with few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces and Gujarat and along east coast of Madras. Western disturbance has caused nearly geneari thundershowers in southwest Punjab with few falls in Punjab hills, Kashmir and Baluchistan. Temperatures are above normal in and around Bihar.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair three quarters of inch, Diamond Island Gwa and Kyaukpyu three, Amherst, Tavoy and Bassein two, Toungoo and Bhamo one and half, Dhubri five, Jalpaiguri three, Gauhati, Mfmensingh and Cherrapunji one, Khanpur, Dharampur and Bahawalpur quarter, Marmagao and Mangalore four, Ratnagiri three, Karwar two, Bombay and Mercara one and half, Mysore and Kurnool one, Nizamabad, Calicut and Cochin three quarters.

Forecast: Rainfall will continue widespread along west coast of the peninsula and in Lower Burma and increase in Upper Burma. Local thunderstorm rain will aslo occur in Assam, north Bengal, United Provinces, central parts of the country, Deccan and Mysore and along western Himalayas.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in Kanara, Konkan and Tenasserim during the next thirtysix hours.—A.P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 14

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 62 1/4 and October 62 3/4 Some activity prevailed but business generally continued on a restricted scale with uncertain foreign advices checking bullish enterprise.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 14.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.79 3/8. Prices advanced on commission house buying and good outside demand with bullish crop estimates stimulating buying interest.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 14.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (226 1/4 buyers £226 1/2 sellers Firm) £226 3/4 buyers £227 sellers. Irregular.

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£13 3/4 buyers £13 13/16 sellers. Easy) £13 3/4 buyers £13 13/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£34 1/2 to £35) £34 3/4 to £35 1/4

Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0.9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 1/4 buyers) £20 3/16 sellers.
Dunlop June (£23 1/2) £23 1/2
Lightning June (£21 3/4) £21 3/4

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/8) 6 1/8 paid and sellers
Forward (6 3/8) 6 3/8 paid and sellers buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£11 3/8) £11 3/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata (June-July (£9 3/8) £9 5/16 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal July (£15 1/4) £15 1/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, June 14.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 11 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 12 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 12 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 12 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 12 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 12 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 14.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 5 9
Linseed September	6 12 6

The tone was steady.

LIFE OF COUNCIL OF STATE

Viceroy Grants Extension Till End Of 1936 Budget Session

SIMLA, June, 14

The following communique has been issued:—

Having regard to the fact that the term of office of the Council of State will expire on February 10, 1936, on which date it is expected that the Assembly will be in Session, the Governor General has decided to give an extension to the Council to enable it to continue until the end of the Budget Session of 1936.

A notification for holding of the elections will be issued as soon, as it may be convenient after the conclusion of that session.—United Press.

Improvement In Gilt-Edged Securities

INDUSTRIALS FIRM AND FAIRLY ACTIVE

Wall Street Dull After Opening Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 14.

On the Stock Exchange apart from steady improvement in giltedged securities and strength in cables and wireless issues, interest was chiefly centred in industrials which were generally firm and fairly active.

Commodities were uninteresting. Liverpool cotton market was closed for annual spring cleaning.

Wall Street opened steady and then turned dull.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 14.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £96 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, June 5 £96 3/4
Thursday, June 6 £96 3/4
Friday, June 7 £96 1/2
Tuesday, June 11 £96 1/2
Wednesday, June 12 £96
Thursday, June 13 £96

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 14. 3-30 p.m.

Industrials in general were firm on renewed buying otherwise markets generally were very quiet with only small business. Giltedged were steady to firm. Mining shares were generally featureless. International and oil shares were also featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 7/8) £85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/8) £112
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117) £117 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/2) £115

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (28-0) 28-9
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/8) 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 5/8
Musical Industries (26-9) 26-9
Pinchin Johnson (43-3) 43-9
Imperial Chemical (36-9) 37-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ford (116-10 1/2) 116-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£83 1/2) £84
Dunlop Rubber (44-4 1/2) 44-6
University Ordinary (31-0) 31-0
Ford Motors (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£6 5/8) £7 5/8
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera A (£8 1/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordtnary (138-9) 138-9
P and O S N Company Defd. (18-1 1/2) 17-9
Distillers (95-3) 95-3
Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-10 1/2
British Celanese (14-6) 14-6
J and P Coats Ordinary (64-4 1/2) 63-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (58-4 1/2) 58-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinner (5-9) 6-9
Westerns Limited Ordinary (13-7 1/2) 13-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (£28 7/8) £28 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 6-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (275-0) 275-0
Goddar New (216-3) 216-3
Moddar New (80-7 1/2) 80-0
Sub Nigel (270-0) 270-0
Spring Mines Split Shares (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Union Corporation (159-3) 159-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (46-10 1/2) 46-10 1/2
Anglo Dutch (62-6) 62-6
Burma Oil (30-0) 30-0
Mexican Eagle (5-6) 5-6
Shell Transport (70-7 1/2) 71-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (25 3/4) 25 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £50
L M Ford (£20 1/8) £19 3/4
L N E R Defd (£6 3/8) £6 3/8
Southern Dutch (£24) £24
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £135
London Board G Stock (£99 1/2) £99 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 14. 8-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£83 1/2) £84
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£96) £96
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£109 1/4) £109

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-6) 32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£13) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-0
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-9) 56-9
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-0
Rio Tintos (£17 1/4) £16 3/4
East Rand Proprietory (51-9) 51-9
Rand Mines 161-3) 161-3

MOBILISING TO FIGHT REPRESSION

A. I. C. C. Move To Equip M.L.As. For Opposition In Assembly Debates

ALLAHAB, June 14

In connection with the proposed move by the Government to re-enact the Emergency Powers Acts, which are to expire in December next, it is understood the Congress Party in the Assembly is getting ready to resist such re-enactment.

The A.I.C.C. office seems to have sent circulars to all the Provincial Committees asking to supply facts, connected with the repressive activities of the Government for the last four years, for use of M.L.A's as in the discussions in the Legislative Assembly.—United Press.

MASTUNG MOUNTAIN TO DECIDE FUTURE OF QUETTA

KARACHI, (By Mail).

In an interview with some of the prominent citizens of Shikarpur, who had their consultations with the Political and the Military authorities at Quetta, the following information of interest is released regarding the future of Quetta:—

On the village Mastung, the mountain is cracked right through, and it can be seen from Sirlat station. It is expected to be a living volcance within five or six years. The fate of Quetta depends upon this. When once the lava gushes out there will be no more fear of earthquakes. Till this expeciation is fulfilled the military authorities are contemplating to divide the military units in three parts. They propose keeping a bigger squadron of Air Force at Quetta, and Cheman, where there are already some fine barracks. Artillery and mechanical transport are to be scattered partly at Sibi and partly at Karachi.

There will be a general Salvage Committee representative of all communities and interests. This General Committee will form many sub-committees to work in different Mohallas. It will be the task of these sub-comittees to call owners of properties to be present on the spot.

It is believed that those who are permanent residents of Quetta will be permitted to go in and out of Quetta by means of special passes to be issued to them, so that they may be able to watch their interests to their satisfaction. Those who do not belong to Quetta will not be permitted to go there for one year under any circumstances.—United Press.

PROPERTY OWNERS FOR QUETTA

SIMLA, June 14

The Government of India have decided to allow a limited number of property owners to visit Quetta at their own risk and see the measures that have been taken for the protection of property. A party of three owners from each town in the Punjab, Sind, N.W.F. Province and elsewhere to which the property owners originally belonged will be allowed.

Applications for this should be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of the district within a month and permits will be issued by the Earthquake Commissioner. Such owners can stay in Quetta upto forty-eight hours, and thereafter they must make their own arrangements for accommodation and food. The public health commissioner will revisit the area at regular intervals to ascertain the earliest date when salvage can be reopened.

Due notice will be given to property owners of dates on which salvage will begin in particular quarters of the streets of the city and an opportunity will be given to them to be present while operations are proceeding. Arrangements are being made for the registration of claims before Deputy Commissioners, Collectors and Political Officers.—A.P.

KENT CHAMPIONSHIP SEMI-FINAL

Katherine Stammers Beats Wills Moody

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 14.

Katherine Stammers the British hardcourt champion accomplished a magnificent feat beating Wills Moody 6-0, 6-4, in the semi-final of Kent Championships.

There is no record Wills Moody ever having lost love set previously or suffered defeat at the hands of an English woman. Wills Moody is only just recovering back from the injury. Stammers driving superbly with the forehand keeping Moody in the backline with deeply placed shots in the corner volleying magnificently won the first set in 18 minutes. In the second set Moody fought desperately, and won the first two. Stammers driving fiercely placing accurately won the next four games though Moody held the vantage point when 4-4. Moody said, Stammers played marvellously and I am surprised at the improvement shown.

Bombay Chronicle Sunday Edition

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1935

A RESUME OF RELIEF OPERATIONS

Elaborate Precautions To Prevent Looting

Troops Form Cordon Round Stricken Area

Limited Number Of Property-Owners Now Permitted To Visit City, Says Government Communique

SIMLA, June 14.

A Government of India communique states:

In view of the natural anxiety which is being felt by property owners in the Quetta city as to the safety of the property which lies buried under the ruins and allay the apprehensions that the measures taken to safeguard private property, are inadequate, the Government of India wish to make clear the steps that are already taken to secure this object, and indicate the restoration of property to its rightful owners.

Though it is not possible to remove the general ban on the entry in Quetta, the evacuation of a majority of survivors has eased the situation and Government of India are now prepared to allow a limited number of property-owners to visit Quetta and see for themselves the conditions prevailing there and the arrangements made for the protection of the property.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS

As soon as the earthquake occurred, elaborate precautions were taken to prevent looting and the entry of unauthorised persons in the city. Troops formed a cordon round the city make impossible for any person to enter unnoticed, while the cavalry patrolled the outskirts.

As long as the salvage was possible operations were conducted by the troops. The representative of each shop salvaged was given a pass to enter the city accompanied by a working party sub-officer with transport to remove the goods. In cases wherein the property was recovered when the owner was not present the property was kept in safe-custody by the authorities in Quetta.

Special Guard For Banks

In view of the decision taken on the imperative recommendation of the medical authorities to close the city elaborate precautions were taken to prevent any unauthorised person entering it. A double apron barbed-wire fence which is being put round the city is nearly completed. This fence is guarded and patrolled day and night by piquets of about 200 infantry and 200 civilian police and will be well-lighted by electric light at night. In banks a special guard is provided for the protection and arrangements are also made to deal with outbreaks of fire.

Preventing Risks.

"None are allowed to enter the city except medical-officers and patrols under the command, of officers and so far no attempt is made by any unauthorised persons to enter the city. These arrangements will be maintained till Government of India are satisfied, on the best medical advice available, that the entry into the city and excavations ruins can be resumed without a risk of epidemic disease. They have deputed the Public Health Commissioner to examine the position in consultation with local Medical Officers, and will be guided by his advice. They also intend to ask the Public Health Commissioner to re-visit the area at regular intervals with a view to ascertaining at the earliest possible date on which the salvage operation can be re-opened.

As stated above, Government of India are prepared to allow small parties of property-owners to proceed to Quetta at their own risk and see the measures taken. They desire, that these parties should be such as to command the confidence of all the surviving property-owners in Quetta consider. This object can be best secured by granting permission to proceed Quetta to parties not more than three property-owners from those towns and areas in the Punjab, Sind N.W.F.P. and elsewhere from where the property-owners originally belong.

Deputation of Owners

Thus in the Punjab a deputation of three property-owners residing from each of the town of Lahore, Amritsar Gujranwala, Multan, Der Ghazi Khan will be permitted.Further notice will be will be issued as to the other towns and areas from where similar deputations will be allowed. All Applications of the property-owners desirous of taking advantage, of this permission should be intimated within One month from the publication of this communique to the Deputy Commissioner the district wherein they are residing and who will forward them to the Earthquake Commissioner in Simla. That officer will issue permits to three owners selected form the deputation.

SHORT STAY PERMITTED.

Property owners taking advantage of this permission will not be allowed to enter the City, still less attempt excavations therein, but will be shown all the arrangements made for safeguarding the City by the local authorities, who will make arrangements for their accommodation and food for a short stay of not more than 48 hours.

But it must be understood that a accommodation that can be provided will necessarily be the simplest possible character. that the conditions in Quetta still involve some risk and discomfort. If any property owner wishes to stay in Quetta for a longer period, he may be allowed to do so, but must make his own arrangements for accommodation and food.

It is not possible for Government of India to state definitely at present what arrangements will be made for salvage of the buried property when operations are re-opened, but it is probable that all the salvage operations will be carried out by organized and disciplined labour battalions recruited by Government. For this purpose, in addition to the labour corps approximately 600 has been already recruited locality and about 1,000 from Jullundur will be available for employment of the salvage operations in the city when these can be safely resumed

Due notice will be given as far as praticable from all districts to the property owners of dates on which salvage will begin, in particular quarter or street city will be carried out in the presence of a responsible Civil Officer of the Government and if a property owner is not present his property excavated will be deposited, with civil authorities, all possible steps being taken to see, to its being satisfactorily identified.

VERY DIFFICULT WORK.

To facilitate this very difficult work of identification and restoration of property the Earthquake Commissioner is making arrangements for the registration of claims before the Deputy Commissioners Collectors, or Political Officers. Further instructions will shortly be issued on this point, and will be widely published in all districts wherein the property owners are residing. Further information will be also given regarding the organization to be set up and deal with the claims of property.

Women Collect Funds For Quetta

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, a public meeting was held on Wednesday in the Blavatsky Hall to sympathise with and collect funds for the victims of the Quetta earthquake. Lady Jerbai Hormusji Mody (centre in white sari) presided.

CONCESSION FOR PANDHARPUR

Cheaper Fares For Pilgrims To Last For One Week

(From A Correspondent.)

It is reliably understood that the Local Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Railway which met on Thursday morning has decided to grant "Concession Tickets" for the pilgrims visiting the Shrine at Pandharpur on the occasion of the "Ashadhi" and "Kartiki-Ekadashi." There will be concession in fares and the period of this facility would last for a week.

It is also learnt that a special train will run from Bombay on four days prior to the day of the Fairs for Kurdwadi.

Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Beharam, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji and Mr. Gadgil deserve to be congratulated on their ably supporting the cause of the poor pilgrims.

TWO BENGALI BOOKS PROSCRIBED

CALCUTTA, June 12

In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, the Bengal Government declared all copies wherever found of books in Bengali entitled "Bidrohi Prachya" by Arun Chandra Guha and "Swadhinatar Joyajatra" by Bimal Sen printed at the Saraswati Press, and published by the Saraswati Library, Calcutta, to be forfeited to His Majesty, on the ground that it appears to the Governor-in-Council that the said books contain words of the nature described in clause (a) and (b) as well as (f) of sub-section (1) of the section 4 of the said Act.—United Press.

IN PLACE OF SARAT BOSE

N. C. Chunder Elected To Assembly From Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 13

Mr. N. C. Chunder was declared elected to-day to the Assembly from the Calcutta non-Mahomedan constituency. The bye-election occurred owing to the resignation of Mr. Sarat C Bose.

Eleven hundred and fifty-six votes were recorded on behalf of Mr. Chunder and five on behalf of his rival candidate, Mr. Rajendra Singh, who withdrew.—A. P.

PT. R. SHUKLA FOR RELIEF WORK

(From A Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, June 14.

Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, president, Mahakoshal Congress committee received to-day, a telegraphic Sommunications from Babu Rajendra Prasad, stating that Rajendra presence at Karachi is immediately required for organising Quetta relief-work.

The Mahakoshal Provincial tour is cancelled and he is proceeding to Karachi to-morrow by the Bombay Mail.

ARRESTED 15 YEARS AFTER CRIME

CALCUTTA, June 12

Faquir Mahomed (50) has been arrested by the Hooghly police on a charge of murdering a relative in September, 1920, and brought to Howrah to take his trial there. The man was placed before Mr. A. Huq, Deputy Magistrate, this afternoon and remanded, pending further enquiries.

It is alleged that since the murder of Ahmed Ali (55) of Panchla, Howrah, on September 15, 1920, the present accused had been missing. In this connection the two wives of the dead man, Jolahar Bibi and Ashgari Bibi, and a brother of Jelahar had been found guilty of murder and transportation for lift. All the three, it is reported, have served out their respective terms of isprisonment.—A.P.

Sir S. Chetty's Dewanship

COCHIN, June 13.

It is understood that the report appearing in some Madras dailies and in the vernacular press that Sir Shanmukham Chetty is to lay down his dewanship, having accepted a place on the governing body of the Reserve Bank, is absolutely unfounded.—A. P.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUED

Calcutta Journalist Claims Rs. 25,000 For Alleged Insult By E. I. Railway

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has served a notice under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, through his attorneys Messrs. B. N. Basu and Company on the Secretary of State for India, claiming damages of Rs. 25,000 for insult, humiliation and injury caused to him by the E. I. Railway employees and the Railway Police by wrongfully asking him to vacate a particular compartment in spite of his paying full fare during his recent journey from Hazaribagh, where he had gone for a change, to Calcutta.

It will be recalled that he and his servant were put under arrest on arrival at Howrah, but no case was instituted against them.—United Press.

SUGAR MERCHANTS' QUETTA FUND

The Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund. Besides this, the following merchants and brokers of the Sugar Market have contributed to the said Fund:—

The Sugar Merchants' Association Rs. 2,000; Messrs Ardeshar Hormusji Bhivandiwala and Co., Rs. 351; Messrs Ratanji Virpal, Rs. 301; Messrs Hooseinbhai Jeewanjee Rs. 251; Messrs Currimjee Jeewanjee and Co., Rs. 251 Messrs Kasambhai Haji Tayeb Rs 251; Messrs Abdul Latif Haji Tayeb Rs. 251; Messrs. Abdul Ajij Haji Tayeb Rs. 251; Messrs. Sankalchand G. Shah and Co., Rs 201; Messrs Dhirajlal Manilal and Co., Rs. 201; Messrs Mansukhlal Chhaganlal and Co., Rs. 201; Messrs. Sobhagchand Ramnarayan Khatod Rs. 201; Messrs Uttamlal Maneklal Rs. 201; Messrs Chunilal Sobhagchand Rs. 161; Messrs Chhaganlal Tribhuvandas and Co., 151; Messrs J Framroze and Co., Rs. 151; Messrs Hooseinbhai Hasambhai Rs. 125; Messrs Kantilal Dahyabhai Rs. 121; Messrs Manilal Motilal Rs. 121; Messrs Maganlal Bhagwandas & Co., Rs. 121; Messrs. Elias Haji Oomer Rs. 101; Messrs. Ratilal Madanji Rs. 75; Messrs. Jayantilal and Chhabildas Rs. 75; M. Sheth Vali Ahmel Fidahusein Rs. 75, Sheth Indraji Tribhuvandas Parekh Rs. 61; Sheth Jeshingiai Ramchand Rs. 51; Messrs Vadilal Purushottamdas and Co., Rs. 51; Messrs. Jamnadas Motichand and Co., Rs. 51; Messrs Gangji Govindji Rs. 51; Sheth Abba Tayeb Rs. 51; Sheth Poonamchand Dahyabhai Rs. 51; Sheth Chhaganlal Ratanji Rs. 31; Sheth Kantilal Nathoobhai Rs. 31; Sheth Mamad Ishak Rs. 25; Sheth Ahmed Oomer Rs. 25; Sheth Abdul Karim Valimahomed Rs. 25; Messrs Ranchhoddas Purushottamdas and Co., Rs. 25; Sheth Gordhandas Memidas Rs. 21; Sheth Jechand Valchand Rs. 21; Sheth Poonamchand Nyahalchand Mody Rs. 21; Sheth Narottam Manilal and Co., Rs. 11; Sheth Chimanlal Lallubhai Rs. 11; Sheth Goculdas Lallubhai Rs 11; Sheth Hathishing Chakubhai Rs. 11; Sheth M. Hasanbhai Rs. 11; Sheth Keshavlal Bhaichand Rs. 11; Sheth Mansukhlal Manmohandas Rs. 11; Sheth Jashvantlal Bhikhabhai Rs. 11; Sheth Gangadas Kamalshi Rs. 7, Sheth Ishvarbhai Mathurbhai Rs. 7. Total Donations up to 10th June 1935 is Rs. 6,883.

Nofrontier News Service

Tokyo Military Mission In Germany

ARMS FOR FAR EAST

Fascist Propagandists Under Training In Oriental Institutes

BERLIN (By Mail.)

Both Mussolini and Hitler have their eyes on the Far East. Both support Asiatic Institutes, partly to teach Oriental culture, but largely to spread Fascism in the Asiatic countries.

STRANGE STUDENTS

At the Far Eastern Institute of Berlin University these days, however, there are crowds of strange students—air pilots and army officers studying the Japanese language. There is no proof from this extraordinary fact that a Nazi-Japanese alliance, open or secret, has been consummated, but there is good reason to wonder whether a definite affinity does not exist which may lead to an increase in German tutelage of Japanese military forces.

NOT ALARMIST IMAGINATION

Furthermore, from this vantage point it looks as though the long-remembered possibility, given the correct circumstances, of Japanese-German "nippers" applied to Soviet Russia from the east and west simultaneously—a plan which foreign and war offices of a dozen nations have interestedly scrutinized in theory—had something behind it far more substantial than mere alarmist imagination.

German Arms For Japan

German steel companies have definitely ended their freight-rate agreements with steamship firms covering the Far East. According to our information the German steel industry either has concluded, or is on the verge of concluding, a series of large steel contracts for the supply of munitions to Japan. It is largely to facilitate the transport of these war materials that the firms have demanded lower rates.

TOKYO MISSION IN GERMANY

A large Japanese military mission,—unmentioned in the German press,—was recently in Hanover, dressed quietly in civilian clothes, attended by a group of well-dressed German gentlemen, also without uniforms. All this was very discreet. Still more discreet,—but not sufficiently so to escape all eyes,—a file of Reichswehr soldiers was seen in the Hildesheim district, in the immediate neighbourhood of the famous "secret" German aerodromes, proceeding past one of the signs informing the general public that for some unexplained reason entry into a particular part of the woods is forbidden. Among those present in this column were two automobiles occupied partly by high officers of the Reichswehr and partly by the inconspicuous visitors from Japan, moving harmoniously into the forbidden zone.

RANGOON MAYOR STARTS FUND

RANGOON, June 13.

The Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund was inaugurated this evening by a representative gathering at a public meeting. The Mayor presided and subscribed Rs. 300 towards the Fund.—A. P.

INTERNEE RELEASED

JAIGANJ, June 12

Sailendra Nath Dass alias Badal, a home internee has been released conditionally on a security of Rs. 100.—United Press.

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will close on
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